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A. F. of L. Re-Elects Green; New 'Protector' in Prague; Next Sugar Stamp in Book 4

The World's Day—October 14, 1943

Boston: Green Re-elected for 20th Labor Term

William Green today was elected for his 20th term as head of the American Federation of Labor at the organization's annual convention in Boston. [Page 2.]

With two weeks to go the Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army needs 132,735 to reach its goal of $310,000. So far $177,265 has been contributed to the fund.

Food shortages in Massachusetts seriously threaten the output of essential food production for 1944, according to reports made by leading officials at the Massachusetts Food Production Conference in Amherst. [Page 2.]

In Europe: New 'Protector' Frick in Prague

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, who was succeeded by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler as German Minister of the Interior, has arrived in Prague to become "protector" of the Bohemia-Moravia area in Czechoslovakia. He is the fourth Nazi to assume this post, once held by "hangman" Reinhard Heydrich, who was assassinated, and by Baron Konstantin von Neurath and Colonel General of Police, Kurt Daluege.

Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring is reported to have been recalled as Commander of German forces in Southern Italy after a dispute with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Commander in Northern Italy.

The Netherlands Government in London has announced appointment of Jan Willem Marius Snouck Hurgronje as Minister to Canada.

Jews in Greece are being registered by the German police and there is apprehension in Athens that Jews may be deported to German labor camps.

The Italian-Swiss frontier, which was closed following Mussolini's fall, has now been reopened, the Associated Press reports from London, quoting the German-controlled Paris Radio.

A new giant Nazi glider is being featured in German military magazines and described as capable of carrying troops in numbers "unimaginable to the layman."

The Vatican walls are dotted with placards proclaiming the neutrality of the Holy See, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper, Svenska Dagbladet.

Washington: Next Sugar Stamp in Book No. 4

Stamp No. 29 in the new Ration Book No. 4 will be used for buying sugar beginning Nov. 1, the Office of Price Administration announced. The new book will be distributed in a school house registration the last two weeks of this month.

United Steel's subsidiary, Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Kearny, N. J., was authorized by the National War Labor Board to suspend and replace any of the 200 striking employees at the plant who did not return to work by Thursday.

Penalties for wartime sabotage, providing capital punishment for anyone wilfully producing defective war material, were approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee.

Names of 1,236 Americans aboard the Japanese exchange liner Teia Maru en route to Mormugao, Portuguese India, have been released. Also aboard are 221 Canadians and 40 Latin Americans.

Finland agreed to increase its war debt payments to the United States by more than $42,000 a year for 20 years in order to overtake a two-year lapse caused by the Russo-Finnish war. An agreement announced jointly by Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope and Undersecretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell said the payments would be made semi-annually, June 15 and Dec. 15.

National: U. S. Group Controls TACA Airlines

The TACA Airlines in Central America came under the financial control of a United States group including Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., Time, Inc., headed by Henry Luce, the Adams Express Company, a New York investment trust.

Easing dimout restrictions along the Atlantic Coast as has been done by the Western Defense Command is urged by William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York.

Recovery of $500,000,000 worth of ships and cargoes in the past year by the Navy at a cost of only $4,000,000, less than 1 per cent, was reported by Capt. B. E. Manseau, Navy Supervisor of Salvage.

A long-withheld report on the fears of a Japanese invasion of the Pacific Northwest has just been released by military authorities. "Until the Battle of Midway there was nothing between the people of the North Pacific Coast and the Japanese but a thin line of offshore patrol boats and Army forces," it was stated.

Most of the 8,500 truck drivers in six Southern States returned to work pending action by the National War Labor Board on their wage raise request and served notice that they will go on strike if the NWLB has not acted on their case by the end of the 30-day strike notice period required under the Smith-Connally Act.

Reduction by Jack and Heintz, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, of its work week to five 11-hour days and one 5-hour day instead of six 12-hour and one 10-hour day, because the company is far ahead of its schedule in production of aircraft parts, it was announced.

A work stoppage affecting at least 17 Alabama coal mines, employing more than 6,500 men and including several of the State's largest industrial fuel producers, resulted from Government release of the mines to their owners, according to union and operator spokesmen.

The Navy's expanding aircraft carrier fleet was further strengthened with the sponsoring of the Franklin, fifth carrier of the Essex class built at Newport News, Va., since Pearl Harbor.

Americas: Mexico Ready to Send Troops Abroad

Mexico is ready to send an expeditionary force to the battle front, the newspaper Excelsior declared, predicting that troops would be on their way within six months.

President Ramirez of Argentina has accepted the resignations of three Cabinet members, an official announcement stated. [Page 9.]

Orient: Japan Grants Philippines 'Independence'

Japan has granted "independence" to the Philippines, terminating the military government and proclaiming "the birth of the glorious new Philippines" by radio announcement. [First Page, Second Section.]

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

MacArthur Says Nay; Mrs. Roosevelt: O. K.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur told Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt that she would be "more of a bother than a pleasure" if she included New Guinea on her itinerary of her South Pacific trip, the wife of the President said yesterday.

"I was very sorry I couldn't go to New Guinea, but it was the time of the Lae campaign and General MacArthur said I probably would be more of a bother than a pleasure," she explained at a press conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt and former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, Democratic candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, spoke earlier at a luncheon of the Democratic Women's Council of Philadelphia.

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The Weather

Light Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:38 p. m. and ends Friday at 6:37 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:33 p. m. and ends Saturday at 6:38 a. m.

Drive on 'Fake' Auto Insurance Claims Sought

Dewing urges State to act on racket which has cost motorists millions in excess premiums.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

State-regulated machinery for investigating "fake" automobile claims generally estimated to have cost Massachusetts motorists from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 in excess premiums in the last 10 years was strongly urged today by Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, now confronted in his district with a wartime revival of insurance rackets.

Fresh from the latest triumph of his office in obtaining convictions against six members of an alleged state-wide ring of racketeers, last week, Mr. Dewing was dubious of fully stamping out this racket until the State gets into the business of thoroughly investigating insurance claims. The brunt of responsibility for investigating is now placed on the insurance companies, with the State acting as prosecutor.

While "fake" claimants are being brought into court by the dozens, the lure of easy money and especially of "tax-free earnings" in these days are attracting more and more persons into the fraudulent claim racket, it is said.

Lure of Easy Money

Climax of Mr. Dewing's drive came with the jailing of the so-called "master mind" of the latest insurance gang, Philip Stevens of Brookline, and the apprehension of Theodore Rosen of Boston, the doctor who pleaded guilty to signing "fake" claims. In many instances this type of racketeer has been brought into this field for the first time by the lure of easy money and the prospect of getting away with it.

Thus, District Attorney Dewing indicated that his drive came under the head of merely a delaying action, pending the real offensive when the state sets up its own special investigating agency. That is as it should be, he affirmed, since motorists are under State compulsion to take out insurance under Massachusetts' unique insurance setup.

Under the Massachusetts system of automobile insurance, investigation of "fake" claims is left largely to the insurance companies. The insurance rates promulgated each year by the State Insurance Commissioner are based upon profits and losses reported by the companies, which losses necessarily include payment made for fraudulent claims. Hence, there is no profit incentive for the companies to go after these fraudulent claimants, even though they may make a sincere effort to do so.

Free From Taxes

Legal authorities claim that they are dealing with a racket having its roots in a form of human nature which reaches out for "easy money." The wartime revival of "fake" insurance claims is also laid to the fact that settlement for claims are free from war taxes. Only through the investigations of insurance companies co-operating with district attorneys, have the insurance racketeers been kept from "run-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Allies Set Up Volturno Bridgeheads; Russians Press on Four Main Cities; Rabaul Blasted by MacArthur's Planes

Associated Press Radiophoto

Russians Pursue Germans Across Dnieper

Red Army units cross the Dnieper River on a pontoon bridge constructed after first crossings were made by boats and rafts. This photo was received in New York by radio from Moscow.

Italy: Now Friend or Foe?

The Monitor Reports on Axis War Reversal

From the Front

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 14—A preponderately unfavorable reaction to the circumstances surrounding Italy's declaration of war against Germany emerges from the extensive international cross section of opinion in North Africa it has been possible to sound since Marshal Pietro Badoglio's pronouncement was made known yesterday.

This reaction is voiced by many representatives of the American and British forces here, by both civil and military French, and by various people with Italian antecedents.

To no one has Marshal Badoglio's gesture appeared less meaningful than men in the forward areas of Italy or recently returned from there.

For they better than others know that the vast majority of Italians are utterly weary of the war and don't want to fight the Germans or anybody else, and that Marshal Badoglio's writ runs only in the southern and central areas already liberated by the force of Allied arms.

Whatever Italians are disposed to give and able to give in the way of assistance to the Allied cause they are giving already—in many cases with extremely poor

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Nazi-Held Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Italy's declaration of war on Germany, whatever Northern Italy thinks about it, is unlikely to have an important effect there so long as the German occupation continues as vigilant and as severe as it is at present.

This declaration of war clarifies as anticipated the uncertain relations between the former Axis partners. Like any other declaration of war, however, it is an act of government and therefore derives its value from the credentials of the government making it. It remains, therefore, to see what the Italians think of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government, and whatever their thoughts, the Germans certainly will adopt all measures to prevent any exhibitions in its favor.

The effect the Allies would like to see produced naturally would be that of revolt and large-scale sabotage throughout Occupied Italy. But the Germans have too strong a hold and the Italians themselves are too perplexed by events of the past few months, as well as by their lack of political training during the previous two decades, to expect them to organize large-scale resistance themselves.

German Reaction

German reaction to any Italians under their control who will respond to the Badoglio Government's call to "fight against the Germans to the last man" will be increased brutality and the employment of all conceivable forms of blackmail, hostages, etc. Berlin's reactions to the declaration, which Wilhelmstrasse obtained officially through its Embassy in Madrid, was to call it the "finishing touch to Badoglio treachery," and to say it is quite irrelevant to discuss the practical consequences, since the act does not change the weeks-old situation in which many Italian soldiers have been fighting on the Allied side.

Increased German blackmail pressure upon Italian workers in

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Diplomatic Views

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Italy's declaration of war on Germany has brought into being another front. It is not military, however, but diplomatic—a united American-British-Russian front for carrying out a common political strategy in Europe.

The fact that Washington, London and Moscow were able to agree on the point of the declaration recognizing the cobelligerency of the Badoglio Government is considered here to be of greatest potential importance. It is felt that this joint declaration can be made a starting point for further major initiatives in the field of political warfare.

There is not a great deal of significance attached here to Italy's declaration of war in the military sphere. Comment generally is that Italians have yet to prove their worth as cobelligerents. All reports reaching here indicate that Italian morale is, with few ex-

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Terrific assault by air destroys or wrecks 177 planes, 123 ships in daylight.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of the The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 14—The Japanese have suffered the most crushing and decisive defeat in the greatest aerial attack ever launched in the Pacific. About 350 tons of bombs were dropped.

Oct. 12's midday assault on Rabaul set several new records for this war theater.

It was the greatest offensive bomber armada ever to take to the skies by the 5th Air Force. Over 1,000 American and Australian pilots took part.

It was the first time that Mitchells and fighters had penetrated for attack over this vital enemy base.

Major Victory

Like its predecessors at Wewak, this United Nations raid, catching the enemy by surprise, gained a victory of major consequence over the Japanese. It has for the time being at least forcibly shut down the air base upon which depends the whole of Japanese perimeter defense in the Solomons and New Britain.

According to a communiqué, Japanese losses were:

177 planes.
3 destroyers.
3 merchantmen.
43 small cargo ships.
70 harbor vessels.

In addition, one submarine, one tender, one destroyer tender, and a small cargo ship were severely damaged.

Blow Well Timed

These are losses which the Japanese at this time cannot afford to suffer. They are losses which at this moment of the Southwest Pacific offensive may well prove to be disastrous.

The Japanese have been struck between the two weakest points in their harness—planes and ships. Ineffective use of both these weapons has been partly responsible for the rapid folding up of Japanese bases in the South and Southwest Pacific since the present offensive started on June 30. Disappearance of 66 per cent of Japanese aerial strength at Rabaul and havoc caused to their shipping must further seriously undermine their ability to stand where they are.

The plan of attack on Rabaul was very similar in broad principles to the Sept. 28 blow at Wewak. Mitchells swept in low on the airfields and antiaircraft defenses. Liberators quickly followed with high level bombing of ship-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Crossing is made under fire after Germans attack first; gains reported inland.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While more complete reports confirmed the stunning blow dealt by General MacArthur's airmen on Japan's main base for operations in the southern and southwestern Pacific at Rabaul, General Clark's Fifth Army at last crossed the Volturno River above Naples.

After being held up for eight days at the flooded banks of this 100-yard wide stream, with seven German divisions heavily entrenched on the opposite side, General Clark ordered a frontal attack on the German positions by night. The men crossed in assault boats, amphibious trucks, or even swam across, while engineers bridged the river under a barrage of fire. Even the cautiously used German fighter planes were out in force to aid the defense.

The Fifth Army did not enjoy the advantage of surprise. The Germans, apparently knowing about the attempt, had attacked first, east and west of Capua. But they were driven back and General Clark sent his men across immediately after. The result was that several bridgeheads have been established across the stream. Farther inland four or five-mile gains were made by British and Canadian forces, which are already operating well behind the German lines on the Volturno.

In severely disabling Rabaul, its wharves, installations, destroying 177 Japanese planes, three destroyers and 117 other vessels of all kinds at a loss of only five planes, the Allied air supremacy in the Pacific has been placed beyond all question.

Hundreds of planes, assembled from Australia, New Guinea and the Solomons dropped 350 tons of explosive on the harbor that has hitherto served as supply base for all of Japan's operations in the Solomons, New Guinea and the islands in between.

The remarkable feature of the operation is the rapidity with which General MacArthur has launched one blow after another — always apparently taking the Japanese completely by surprise. Since the beginning of the offensive June 30, when Rendova in the Southern Solomons was occupied, up to the attacks on Wewak, which during September destroyed 500 planes, or practically half the Japanese air force in the South Pacific, the attacks have been pressed home.

The Rabaul raid has taken the sting out of the other half of the Japanese Air Force—the eastern half—and leaves the way open to drive the enemy out of his last hold of New Britain and out of his Solomons bases on Bougainville and Choiseul.

In Russia, the Red Army appears to be on the eve of four major events. In the far south it has thrust into the environs of Melitopol, cutting the main line from the Crimea to the north and leaving the Germans only a single-track line of escape westward through Kherson.

About 30 miles farther north the Russians are nearing Zaporozhe, capture of which would bring the great hydroelectric center of Dniepropetrovsk under their control. They are less than two miles from the center of Kiev and, 160 miles farther north, are in the outskirts of Gomel. A few days may well bring big changes in the Russian front.

Italy:

Allies Establish Volturno Bridgeheads

It was in a night attack that British and American troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth

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Wallace: U. S. Should Foster Postwar Industrial Research

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told the Senate Kilgore Committee today that there is danger that after the war the United States again may fall behind German Government-backed industrial research unless the United States Government enters the same field.

At the same time, Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, Chairman of the subcommittee, asked whether such natural scientific war discoveries as radar, developed largely at Government expense, would be turned over to new industries after the war or would find their way into the monopolistic hands.

Kilgore Bill

Assuming the unusual role of a committee witness, the Vice-President this morning divulged that in a conversation with Lord Keynes, now visiting Washington, the British economist had said that the problem of reconversion would be harder in the United States than in Britain. According to Lord Keynes, this was because Britain had had fairly full employment when the war started, and subsequently had increased output by only 15 per cent; whereas the United States had jumped output by 30 per cent from a base of 9,000,000 unemployed in 1940

The Kilgore bill which the Vice-President indorsed would set up a central technical authority in the Federal Government and would back research with state aid, throwing open to all business its patents and findings developed at Government expense. This would apply, too, to seized enemy patents and such Federal developments as radar.

Mr. Wallace said the United States leads all countries in Government-sponsored technical research for agriculture, but that it had lagged "very, very much" behind Germany in Government aid to industrial research.

"When the veil of secrecy imposed by war is lifted, our people will stand amazed at the array of Government-sponsored war inventions," Mr. Wallace said.

The danger was, he argued, that these inventions will fall into monopolistic hands.

"Free enterprise will be shackled and restrained if research is dominated by a small number of corporation and cartels," he declared.

Concentration of Research

Small business cannot afford the laboratory expense of research, Mr. Wallace said, which is concentrated now "in about 100 companies." Accordingly, he backed Government-sponsored research through an "over-all agency which is so constituted as to take the long view and so equipped as to do something about it."

Primary object of the Kilgore bill, Mr. Wallace said, "is to do the same thing for industry that

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Stronger Senate Declaration On Peace Pledges Backed

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Major efforts are to be made to strengthen the now drafted Senate foreign policy declaration, it was learned today.

The new resolution, prepared and approved by a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 7 to 1, would pledge the United States to support an "international authority with power to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world."

Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, introduced his resolution to the Senate this afternoon, and appealed for its acceptance without amendment.

The Senator informed his colleagues that the wording of the declarations represents "many months of careful and meticulous consideration."

"It expresses what I believe to be the views of the American people," he declared.

The Committee Chairman called upon the supporters of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution, which favors a more specific commitment to join in an international police force, to throw their admittedly considerable strength behind the subcommittee draft.

It is apparent that this resolution paralleling but not embracing the Fulbright resolution which the House recently passed 360 to 29, has the indorsement of the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and most of the members of the Senate on both sides of the aisle.

As a minimum peace commitment, it will easily win more than a two thirds vote of the Upper House.

It is criticized by those Senators who want to see a more unequivocal statement of foreign policy as too vague, too general and subject to such interpretation it can mean everything or nothing at will.

Time for Amendments

Just as the Fulbright resolution found itself comfortably approved by strong co-operationist Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York and strong isolationist Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, so today the Senate version finds strong co-operationist Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas and strong isolationist Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota who "saw no harm in it," easily ensconsed in its support.

This is one of the reasons why Senators like Joseph H. Ball (R)

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Bulgars 'Excuse' Takings As Acts of Nonaggression

In the second article of his series on the Balkans, Mr. Williams, The Christian Science Monitor's veteran expert on Central European affairs, analyzes the chaotic situation in Bulgaria, which would have the world believe it is only a part-time ally of Germany.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Bulgaria presents superficially a picture of the greatest relative political stability of all the countries in Southeast Europe. Official spokesmen emphasize that Bulgaria is concerned only with the home front and dismiss its territorial aggressions against Yugoslavia and Greece as if unrelated to the rest of the world war.

The Bulgars protest that they never have committed any acts of aggression, never have fought to preserve the so-called Kingdom of United Bulgaria, and point to continued diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Soviet Russia as evidence of the normality of their position. Bulgaria claims to have taken only what belonged to it when its troops, following the Germans into Macedonia and Western Thrace, annexed territories of its neighbors.

Actually, Bulgaria has shown as expansionist ambitions in the Balkans as Germany has throughout Europe. Bulgaria's chauvinistic political military chiefs still are inclined to consider their country the "heart land" of the Balkans—a conception Germany deliber-

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Feed Shortage Problem Before Parley

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 14—Facing a serious shortage of feed, fertilizer, and labor as it affects the Bay State's 1944 food production program, commodity committees today continued their studies of dairy, poultry, and crop problems as the Massachusetts Food Production Conference moved toward its closing session tonight.

From these meetings, continued throughout the morning in various locations on the Massachusetts State College campus, committee members were scheduled to bring their final conclusions to the general report meeting in the Jones Library auditorium late today.

Opening yesterday on a note of optimism—based largely on the record accomplishments of this year—the sessions soon swung into a more serious aspect as it was brought forcibly to the attention of the delegates that the amount of poultry and livestock produced in Massachusetts may be drastically limited by the unavailability of sufficient feed supplies.

Dr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, head of the department of poultry husbandry of the State College, prefaced his statement that he was doubtful if corn supplies would be sufficient for livestock and poultry needs after the first of next year with an outline of the suggested Massachusetts food production goals for 1944.

These, he said, call for milk production of 840,000,000 pounds, an increase of 9 per cent over 1943, and is based upon an increase of 2 per cent per cow, and an increase of 6 per cent in the number of cows. Poultry, he added, would be expected to increase by 7 per cent, and eggs slightly more than last year.

"No one can say at present," Dr. Parkhurst added, "whether or not it will be possible to obtain enough feed to maintain present poultry and livestock production here. It is foolish," he continued, "to set goals which are not possible to attain. The present goals are at least 10 per cent too high," he declared.

Earlier, Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster had stated that "we feed 600,000 tons of grain a year in Massachusetts. To produce that much grain in the State, we would have to seed all our potato and market land to grain, we would have to plow up all our 300,000 acres of hay and seed them to grain. We would have to pull up our orchards or else interplant them to grain. And then, to make up the balance, we would have to drain swamps, cut brush, pull stones and stumps or otherwise clear at least 100,000 acres of raw land and use it all for grain.

"Of course, this would be highly unprofitable and undesirable," Commissioner Webster added. "But," he continued, "a survey of our arable land shows many thousands of acres still only in partial production. There is still an opportunity with more labor, more fertilizer, and more machinery to increase the bumper crops of the last two years."

Plans for 1944 food production in Massachusetts were drawn up following an outline of the national food requirements for next year presented by H. L. Manwaring, representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency in Washington.

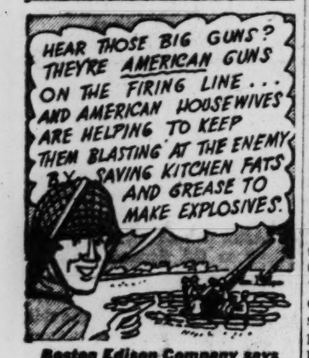
Assisting Mr. Manwaring in this presentation of the national food production goals, C. A. Bond, of the Office of War Information, gave details about plans for the coming year. Frederick V. Waugh, of the Food Distribution Administration, touched on the price situation as it affects food commodities, and Charles Potter, of the Federal Extension Service, outlined the needs for farm labor.

There followed an open discussion on the availability of materials for production, of farm labor, and an outline of price policies and incentives.

The State's food requirements for 1944 were discussed in open session by the following extension economists of the Massachusetts State College: George W. Westcott, Dr. Parkhurst, Ralph W. Donaldson, Roy E. Moser, and Ellsworth W. Bell.

Discussions of the 1944 food production goals continued outside the committee rooms, in corridors, on street corners, and in the hotel dining room.

There around the table sat typical groups including a dairyman, an orchardist, a poultryman, a market gardener, and a Federal, State, or County agricultural agent. Problems were openly shot back and forth around the tables, and even from table to table. Next year's food production goals certainly are uppermost in the thoughts of the more than 100 farmers and State agricultural leaders who have been taking active part in this two-day conference.


HEAR THOSE BIG GUNS? THEY'RE AMERICAN GUNS ON THE FIRING LINE... AND AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES ARE HELPING TO KEEP THEM BLASTING AT THE ENEMY BY SAVING KITCHEN FATS AND GREASE TO MAKE EXPLOSIVES.

Boston Edison Company says ...save every bit of waste fat from your kitchen to help speed Victory. Our country is getting *less than half* the amount of kitchen fats it expects. The need is serious. Save all fats... and turn them in to your meat dealer promptly.

Boston Edison Company

Railroad Bookings Month Ahead Only

No reservations on the nation's railroad lines will be sold, or reserved, more than a month in advance after tomorrow, it was announced in a joint statement last night by the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Maine Central, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

The new policy, it was stated, has been established after a series of conferences with governmental officials, and is intended to insure that as much reserved space as possible be made available for necessary military and other emergency travel.

"No tickets can be sold, nor reservations made, for any reserved space, of any sort, more than a month in advance of the leaving date of any train," the joint statement said.

"The railroads cannot accept any advance 'bookings,' that is, no advance lists can be made prior to the one-month period."

The railroads pointed out that reservations already made are not effected by the new regulations.

Draft Evader Gets Three Years in Jail

Fred Ansell Gott of Saugus, a member of the Jehovah Witnesses, who admitted in Federal Court that he had been expelled from school when in the seventh grade for refusing to salute the American flag, today began a three-year penitentiary sentence for violation of the Selective Service Act.

They Launched War Fund Drive

B. J. Keller

Speakers at Special-Gifts Dinner Last Night

Left to right—Charles Francis Adams, Community Fund Chairman; Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding general of the Boston Port of Embarkation, and Col. Robert Cutler, Vice-President of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils. They were honor guests at dinner in the Copley-Plaza Hotel last evening. Mr. Adams and Colonel Cutler spoke in behalf of the campaign, which extends to Thanksgiving Day.

Candidates for Election Lined Up in Five Cities

Mayors of four Massachusetts cities—Lynn, Woburn, Pittsfield and Chelsea—gained renomination, while in the fifth—Malden—the Acting Mayor won a Mayoral nomination yesterday as scant voter interest dropped ballot totals to low points.

With attention centered on war activities, numerous persons busy at war production jobs, and many potential voters now on the world's battlefronts, it was difficult to build up voter interest in municipal primaries.

Brief summaries of voting results in the five Massachusetts municipalities which held primaries yesterday follow:

Malden

John D. McCarthy, member of the Board of Aldermen, topped the six-man mayoral field, polling 2,725 votes. His Nov. 9 election day opponent will be Acting Mayor Fred Lamson who received 2,264.

Votes polled by the other four Mayor candidates were Representative Burt Dewar 2,087, William A. Hastings, former Mayor and former State Representative 917, Lieut. William F. MacConnac of the Fire Department 536, and James Coyne 248.

Nominations for Alderman and Common Councilors were also made. Mrs. Josephine G. Howland, military substitute for her son Robert G. Howland, now in England, gained nomination for Alderman in Ward 5. In Common Council contests Mary F. Healy won one of six nominations in Ward 1 and Abigail E. Chisholm received one of six nominations in Ward 4.

Lynn

Mayor Arthur J. Frawley, who took over when Mayor Albert Cole went into the Army, and former Mayor J. Fred Manning will oppose each other on election day, Nov. 2, for the Chief Executive's post.

As the result of yesterday's voting Mayor Frawley faces election day with a distinct advantage over former Mayor Manning, inasmuch as he received 10,362 votes to Mr. Manning's 4,427.

The third candidate, William Sexton, Lynn fireman and perennial Mayoral aspirant, polled only 722 votes.

Also chosen yesterday were nominees for City Council and School Committee.

Woburn

Once again Mayor William E. Kane, Woburn's firebrand and economy-seeking Chief Executive, was denied the Democratic Mayoral nomination but won the Republican nomination just as he did two years ago. His Nov. 9 election day opponent will be James Diblasio, former Alderman and former School Committeeman, the only other candidate.

Mr. Diblasio won the Democratic nomination 1,398 votes to 1,312, while Mayor Kane, seeking his fourth term, had a 736 to 210 margin for the Republican nomination. School Committeeman and Alderman nominations were also made yesterday.

Pittsfield

Mayor James Fallon, seeking his fourth term, piled up a two-to-one margin over his nearest primaries opponent, LeRoy E. Shaw, former member of the Board of Health and former Chairman of the Pittsfield Licensing Board. Mayor Fallon polled 2,380 votes and Mr. Shaw 1,226. The third candidate, Arthur Burdick, who failed of nomination, received only 193 votes. The election will be held on Nov. 2.

Chelsea

With Mayor Bernard L. Sullivan having no opposition for a second term, Chelsea voter interest was centered on Alderman and School Committeeman contests. A feature of the Alderman contests was the nomination of Miss Florence Newman for Alderman in Ward 2 and Miss Miriam J. Finger for Alderman in Ward 4. Both are now serving on the board as military substitutes.

In the School Committee contests interest was heightened by the nomination of Mrs. Ruby Tibbetts in Ward 1; of Mrs. Ann Tutton, President of the Williams Parent-Teachers Association, on stickers in Ward 2; Mrs. Henrietta Greenglass in Ward 4 for an unexpired term; Mrs. Rose A. Faber in Ward 5 for a full term, and Mrs. Zita Quigley, wife of former Mayor Quigley, in Ward 5 for an unexpired term.

The election will be held Nov. 9.

Special Justices Inducted in Boston

Abraham B. Casson, of Newton, and Frank L. Brier, of Boston, were inducted into office as special justices of the Boston Municipal Court in the first civil session of that court today. Most of the associate justices of the court were on the bench. The commissions of both the new justices were read by Clerk Daniel Lynch of the Boston Municipal Criminal Court.

Judge Casson was appointed to take the place of Abraham K. Cohen, who had retired, and Judge Brier to take the place of Joseph E. Donovan, who had been elevated to the position of Associate Justice.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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NEW RESERVATIONS POLICY ON ALL RAILROADS

Effective tomorrow, October 15, no reservations for berths, rooms, chair-car seats, or other reserved space on trains can be accepted more than one month in advance of leaving date.

This new regulation is necessary in order that as much reserved space as possible, particularly in sleeping cars, may be made available for military and other emergency travel necessary to the War effort.

Please do not phone, write, or ask the ticket offices for any reservation more than one month in advance of when you desire to travel.

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Dinner Starts Boston Fund's Big Campaign

Greater Boston got off to a good start today on its race toward the United War Fund goal of $7,500,000. First event of the campaign was a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night, attended by about 800 persons, sponsored by the special-gifts division of the fund.

Massed flags of the United Nations set the tone of the after-dinner addresses, as Col. Robert Cutler, Vice-President of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils, declared that success of the campaign would be "tangible evidence to all peoples, everywhere, that men and women who enjoy the benefits of freedom, as we do in this land of ours, care for their fellows who are in want and in sickness, and go forth as volunteers to their help."

Colonel Cutler, who is now attached to the office of the Secretary of War at Washington, said furthermore, "We can bring freedom to other peoples only by being an example which those peoples will ardently desire to be like. There is the secret. If we are decent; if we are well-governed; if we have loving kindness; if we are courageous; if we are free from hate, then the crushed and stricken and starving will yearn to be like us. They will find the freedoms we enjoy lovely and wholly desirable.

U. S. O. Chief Beneficiary

"And so in this campaign, which has at its base human loving kindness and decent respect for our fellowman, if we succeed here we shall have set an example which others will wish to follow. That is our obligation in this campaign. Freedom will spring up in the hearts of Poles, Greeks, Frenchmen, and Chinese who have seen our miracle of liberty in America, who have been dazzled by our three centuries of freedom, and who will want to follow us there."

Chief beneficiary of the fund will be the United Service Organizations, it was pointed out, according to Prescott S. Bush, national fund chairman, who came from New York to speak at the dinner.

United Service Organizations centers in this country and overseas have an average monthly attendance of 25,000,000, he said, and staffs totaling more than 700,000 volunteer workers.

One of these, Yvette Harris, a volunteer U. S. O. entertainer, who was in the plane crash in which 25 were killed near Lisbon last year, was awarded a citation "for meritorious service" by Mr. Bush. After the disaster, she organized a troupe of 14 soldiers and entertained at U. S. camps throughout England. She accepted the citation in the name of all U. S. O. Camp Show entertainers, she said.

Former Head of U. S. Navy

Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, also spoke on behalf of the United War Fund. "People will say that taxes are up, that the cost of living has increased," he said. "They will say, I cannot give what I have in the past without affecting my standard of living.

"War is not won by blood alone. Some of us must provide tears and the sweat. We cannot do this without sacrifice. Countries are not redeemed while we sit quietly at home. Worlds are not rebuilt without giving all we can. Let us join together by word, by thought, by deed in giving the community the spirit we need to win the campaign as we have always won our campaigns."

It was disclosed at last night's dinner that the goal of $7,800,000 set last year was not entirely realized. Total funds came to $7,690,568, of which almost $2,000,000 was raised by the special gifts division.

Other head-table guests included Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, commanding general of the Boston Port of Embarkation, and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District.

Defense Groups to Meet

Air-raid wardens and messenger couriers in Somerville are to meet at 8 p. m. tomorrow in the Somerville High School Auditorium to discuss their functions in the local civilian defense organization, it was announced today.

A. F .of L. Strikes Blow At Excessive Bureaucracy

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Opposition to excessive bureaucracy and to compulsory control of labor by the government was pledged here today by the American Federation of Labor convention.

The resolution against bureaucracy was directed against the "growing tendency to displace government by law with the rule of directives issued by officials who have had discretionary authority conferred upon them" by Congress or by administrative action.

"Discretionary power in government is neither more nor less than substituting the judgment of individuals for the protection of regulations and rules establishment by law," continued the report of the resolutions committee, declaring the "substitution of men's whims, fancies or prejudices for government by law."

Development of the trend, the committee said, had become deplorable and constituted a menace to American institutions. Its resolution set as one of the purposes of the A. F. of L. the elimination of undue discretionary authority.

Reached Conclusion

The Committee also said:

"We have reached the conclusion from a careful study of our wartime production results that the already fabulous record for production would have been materially greater had it not been for the bungling and ineptness on the part of some public representatives charged with responsibility who, because of their lack of practical experiences in the relationships of men in industry—management and labor—harbored the thought that they knew better than both what was required and sought to impose regulations and rules to govern both groups through the issuing of 'directives.' The use of discretionary power vested in them has largely led to justified irritation, confusion, and, as serious as these, to the constant overlapping of the jurisdiction of numerous Federal agencies."

Protesting against compulsory labor measures, the committee report said that the ordinary worker today produced two and one third times more an hour than the worker in 1918, and that the production of the nation stood 600 per cent higher than in 1941.

This outstanding record of production is due primarily and almost wholly to the co-operation between management and labor established through the management-labor committees and the co-operation of union officers with each other and management, the committee declared.

Democracy Destroyed

If labor should be compelled to work under compulsion because of conscription, the customary democratic processes would be destroyed and arbitrary compulsory directives would take their place.

Possible reshapings of the American labor movement opened by the likelihood of John L. Lewis and the American Federation of Labor again getting together were outlined here today by A. F. of L. leaders.

Key men voiced their hope that Mr. Lewis would return to the A. F. of L., that the Typographical Union with its 80,000 members would follow, and that the disintegration of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations would then in the course of time result.

Addition of the United Mine Workers and of the Typographical Union would make the A. F. of L. so predominantly the leading organization in American labor, they declared, that the C. I. O. would be placed in an unmistakably secondary position.

Other Hoped-for Events

In such a setting it is the further hope of A. F. of L. strategists that secessions from the C. I. O. will occur. A split-off of a large section of the United Automobile Workers of the C. I. O. is wished for, and the chance of the C. I. O. rubber workers coming back is also discussed here. Both unions in their early stages were originally affiliates of the A. F. of L.

All this is, of course, speculation. Mr. Lewis has not yet indicated to the A. F. of L. that he will compromise on terms of admission, and unless he does make concessions he could only be taken in by a violation of the A. F. of L. constitution. Convention leaders said today they had no word from Mr. Lewis as to what he would do.

"He knows the rules of the A. F. of L. and would be in an impossible position if he refused to adjust himself now after what the federation has done toward reopening negotiations," commented a federation chief. "I am very gratified by the action of this convention and hopeful of Mr. Lewis' return."

Green Is Re-elected

William Green was re-elected President of the A. F. of L. today, and George Meany Secretary-Treasurer. Harvey W. Brown, President of the Machinists' Union, which returned to the Federation at this convention, was returned to his former seat on the Executive Council. All the other Vice-Presidents were re-elected. New Orleans was chosen for the convention city of 1944.

In accepting re-election, President Green pledged his every effort to mobilize the full force of the A. F. of L. behind the American Commander in Chief. He termed the Federation "one loyal organization that will stand by him in order to win this war."

Similarly, Mr. Meany told the delegates that "our first job" in the year ahead is to back up the fighting forces with production.

An invitation to labor unions which have ventured "into the field of false experiment" was also voiced by Mr. Green. "We only ask that they come back as they left home," he added, "that is, with no additions and no complications."

Meany Criticizes Board

Today's business was opened by criticism of the National War Labor Board and the supervisory machinery above it by Mr. Meany, who is one of the labor members of the Board.

The present procedure is provocative of strikes, he declared. It is hugely to labor's credit, he said, that it has built up its no-strike record in the face of present administrative conditions.

"Under no circumstances do we want a War Labor Board that looks anything like this War Labor Board after the war is over," he concluded.

George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, related the story of recent railroad negotiations for wage advances, which were held down by the Government as a bar against inflation. Introducing Mr. Harrison, President Green called the experience of the railroad workers in dealing with the Government "tragic and depressing."

State-Wide Drive on 'Fake' Auto Insurance Claims Urged

Continued from Page 1

ning wild" according to Mr. Dewing.

But the racket subsists, he said, concurrently attaining new high peaks such as the wartime outbreak, which in ratio of "fake" claims to total accident claims is said to be the worst showing since compulsory insurance became a law in 1929.

Sentencing of six persons and indictment of a dozen others in Mr. Dewing's district is considered only an isolated instance of a racket of State-wide proportions. Operating methods of the racketeers are so hackneyed, it is a continual source of wonder in legal circles that the "fake" claimants expect "to get away with it." The implication is that the established form of fraud, that of getting a dishonest doctor to sign "fake" claims and a dishonest lawyer to push them through the courts, must be paying off on a scale sufficient to justify the gambling risks.

One of Each

All the racketeers need in one district is a dishonest lawyer and one dishonest doctor. Then they line up a dozen or more car owners or persons to act as pedestrians filing damage or injury claims. These claims are then forwarded to any one of the many insurance companies handling automobile protection. The "fake" claimants bait their claims with the innocent appeal to insurance companies for a quick settlement, declaring that the quicker the settlement the less it will cost the companies.

A favorite location for "fake" accidents is the corner of Dartmouth and Marlboro Streets in Boston. Frequently the claimants and doctors do not meet until after the settlement is made by the insurance companies. For every person caught, legal circles freely admit that there are many more persons still getting money on "fake" claims. The full extent of the racket has never been accurately determined.

Hence the conclusion of District Attorney Dewing that the basic weakness in the insurance system could be the failure of the State to shoulder responsibility, or at least its part of the responsibility for investigating claims, since it is the State that compels the motorists to insure.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Light Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature with occasional showers late tonight; cooler Friday morning with occasional light rains.

Southwestern Maine: Somewhat warmer tonight with occasional light showers in west portion, cooler Friday morning with scattered showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Scattered light showers, not so cool in valleys tonight; cooler Friday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer in interior tonight with occasional light showers late tonight; cooler with occasional light rains Friday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:53 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Friday, 1.11 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

"Dutch Paintings" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, former director of the New England Museum of Natural History and President of the Gemological Institute of America, will give a lecture on "Gems" at 7:30 p. m. at the New England Museum of Natural History. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Buffalo Employment Plan Center of Controversy

One of the big questions on the home front is that of manpower shortages in manufacturing centers. Scores of communities are scraping the barrel of available labor supply to keep ships, planes, guns and supplies flowing to the war fronts. One of the most prominent labor distribution and control methods is the "Buffalo Plan," which has been in operation in that city four months. Two stories, of which this is the first, tell what the plan is, how it operates, and what different groups think of it.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14 (AP)—The "Buffalo Plan"—a type of emergency manpower control just one step short of a definite labor party—may be extended to other localities as the need arises.

This is a controlled system of allocating all available male workers to war factories in a critical labor shortage area. There is only one "hiring hall"—The United States Employment Service.

It has been tested in the widely diversified industrial area of the Niagara Frontier for the past four months, governing day-by-day the individual employment destinies of approximately 340,000 men. Jobs in over 200 war plants come under the jurisdiction of the system.

Frankly defined as an experiment to fuse the differences of labor and management and designed to bring about a smoothly-functioning spread of manpower to all essential war factories, it has now become the center of controversy.

Labor Calls Plan Restrictive

The plan is under heavy attack in Buffalo by organized labor, which calls it "undemocratic, restrictive and unworkable."

Government agencies declare the plan is solving the manpower problem here and "getting war production out on schedule." Charles V. Kidd of the War Manpower Commission Placement Bureau said in Washington on Oct. 9 that the "Buffalo Plan" of controlled hiring would probably be applied wherever the need arises.

The views of management in the Buffalo area are mixed, with many maintaining that the program is not working satisfactorily in its present form.

In February, this year, Buffalo had become a critical labor area. Representatives of light and heavy industries met with labor unions, the Chamber of Commerce and civic leaders to hunt for a solution.

Every month since the beginning of the year some locality in the United States has come face to face with the fact that while war orders continue to pile up, the available labor market has been virtually swept clean.

Buffalo's Determination

Civically-proud Buffalonians were determined to recruit a new quota of workers by their own efforts. Industrialists believed they could skim off a new regiment of factory hands from the ranks of soda mixers, hotel employees and other nonessential crafts. At the same time, they recognized the need of replacing thousands of nonessential job-holders with women.

A community drive was climaxed on Feb. 21, last, with a gigantic parade and community rally under the slogan "United—We Attack."

The excitement and enthusiasm worked wonders. The War Manpower Commission circularized all homes in the district immediately after the civic demonstration, asking all family members to join in taking some essential or nonessential job in order to create a pool of men for vital war work. Among others, about 20,000 women signed up.

In succeeding days, however, negotiations to establish some kind of control over the distribution of available men broke down.

On Feb. 27, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, New York Regional War Manpower Director, announced a controlled referral plan would be instituted in the Buffalo area to channel all hiring of male labor on the Niagara Frontier through the United States Employment Service.

The plan was drafted by Mrs. Rosenberg from manpower studies made in Buffalo and other sections, and she received the "go" signal from War Manpower Director Paul V. McNutt to try it out.

A Buffalo-Niagara management-labor area committee was formed to expedite the plan and put it into effect.

The Buffalo Plan, as it has since become known, went into operation on June 14, despite the opposition of labor members of the committee who took exception to the fact that it did not allow for a worker to change jobs for higher pay when there were wage differentials in the same occupation.

With the suggestion that even sterner controls might be necessary if labor and management failed to co-operate, Mrs. Rosenberg personaly encouraged acceptance of the plan—at least on a temporary basis.

No Monopoly Possible

"Under controlled referral," Mrs. Rosenberg said, "there is no chance for one industry or group of industries to monopolize male help."

This is the way the plan functions:

No male in the two counties of Erie and Niagara and the Town of Towanda is legally permitted to seek new employment except through application through the United States Employment Service. The only exceptions are men in the professional, executive, technical and administrative categories, and farm hands going to other farm jobs.

Employers are not allowed to hire men unless they present a U. S. E. S. referral card. Employers may advertise for male help, but must tell these applicants to apply at the U. S. E. S. office to be interviewed.

The plan provides that workers shall be referred to jobs which utilize their skills most effectively, and no worker is obliged to accept employment that he finds unsuitable, nor is management required to hire the man referred unless he is satisfactory.

If an employer fails to comply with the plan, the U. S. E. S. may issue to his employees statements of availability certifying the employees are entitled to seek another job, and no workers thereafter will be referred to such an employer by the U. S. E. S.

Release Required

A dissatisfied worker who seeks to leave an essential job must secure a release from his employer before applying to the U. S. E. S. for another placement, or wait 30 days [60 days after Oct. 15] for certificate of availability.

One clause in the plan says that it shall not affect any collective bargaining agreement.

Although women are exempt from the restrictions, women may not be hired away from essential jobs unless their employers or the U. S. E. S. review unit approve the move.

A "priorities board," composed of representatives from the Army, Navy, War Production Board, Maritime Commission, War Manpower Commission and the procurement agencies decides which industries shall get the men applying daily for work at the U. S. E. S. office. Employers' requests for help are gauged by the immediate essentiality of their product to the war effort.

Mrs. Rosenberg said that she believes her plan has been proved "substantially successful" after four months of trial.

The Start of Navy Planes

Wide World

Working From the Ground Up

One of the few places in busy industrial America where a man can "lay down on the job" and still be of aid to the war effort is the lofting department at Goodyear Aircraft at Akron, Ohio. The engineers shown here are working on full-scale drawings of parts, such as templates, dies, and tools to be used in producing the Navy's speedy Corsair fighter plane. They walk on the drawing in stockinged feet.

Taft Fights Federal Aid For Schools

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Two other Republicans joined Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio today in assailing "federal subsidies for the common schools" as the Senate took up legislation to distribute $300,000,000 a year among local educational funds.

Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska told reporters he was alarmed over the possibility such a step might lead to the "federalization of the public school system."

The measure, on which Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, sponsor with Senator Lister Hill (D), Alabama, said he would open debate today, would authorize:

1. Distribution, on an enrolled scholar basis, of $200,000,000 annually, to supplement state and local funds for the payment of teachers during war and other emergencies.

2. Distribution of an additional $100,000,000 on the basis of financial needs of the States to "equalize educational opportunities."

West Coast Labor Program Is Reported Huge Success

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Top war officials have reported to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, that the Pacific Coast manpower program has succeeded beyond expectations, judged on one month's operation.

The progress reports were delivered at a meeting with Mr. Byrnes within the last few days. They were said to indicate plainly the consensus of officials that a satisfactory pattern had been found that would be applicable to other critical labor areas.

Experience showed that the major result-getting elements of the program were the placing of labor ceilings on big firms and the machinery for pulling contracts out of areas overloaded with war work.

Community pressure on the big contractors to hold down their employment demands, in order to prevent the diversion of war contracts to other areas, has had a marked effect on many munitions producers, Mr. Byrnes was advised.

One official said tha possible reductions of as much as 30 per cent in estimated labor requirements appear possible in some plants because of the drive for better utilization of the existing labor force.

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Way to Tell Penny —See Through It?

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 14

Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois, who designed the little dollar bill now in use, yesterday proposed to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., that the Government poke a hole in the war-model, silver-hued penny—so folks can tell it from a dime.

"Of course, it would deface Lincoln's picture," he said, "but Mr. Lincoln was the kind of person who always looked at the doughnut and not the hole."

U. S. Enters Suit Against Steel Plants

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14 (AP)—A civil damages suit was filed by the Government in U. S. District Court yesterday against the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and nine of its officers and employees and the United States Steel Export Co. for alleged sub-specification steel delivered to the Army, Navy, and other government agencies.

The suit, filed by U. S. Attorney Charles F. Uhl, is an outgrowth of the recent grand jury investigation of charges by the Senate Truman Committee that tests were faked on steel ship plates at the Irvin Works of Carnegie Illinois.

The suit asks that the defendants forfeit to the United States the sum of $2,000 for each violation which may be found by the Court, and, in addition, double the amount of the damages which the Court finds the United States sustained by reason of commitment of the acts described in the bill of complaint.

The Grand Jury indicted Carnegie-Illinois Steel and one of its officers June 4 on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government by "making and using false and fictitious documents and representations."

An "informer's suit" previously had been filed against Carnegie-Illinois by Herman L. Cogan, Chicago Attorney. Mr. Uhl did not say what disposition would be made of this action following suit by the Government.

Big Virginia Surplus Is Forecast for 1944

RICHMOND, Va.—A surplus of $19,000,000 net and unobligated is forecast officially for Virginia's general fund at the end of the 1942-44 biennium next June 30.

This prediction was sent to Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., by State Comptroller Henry G. Gilmer.

Attributed to revenues swollen by the wartime inflationary boom, the anticipated surplus figure is slightly greater than the preceding bienniunis record peak of $18,639,880.

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University of Chicago to Publish Classics of Western World as Unit

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP) — The University of Chicago plans to publish, through its interest in Encyclopaedia Britannica, the "great books of western civilization," the University's Vice-President, William Benton, said today.

Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University, will be editor of the series, which Mr. Benton said will make available for the first time in one unit complete texts of the works. The books will include works ranging from Homer to Sigmund Freud and including Aristotle, Plato, St. Augustine, Shakespeare, Milton, Tolstoi, Adam Smith, the Federalist Papers, and Thomas Jefferson.

"I regard the publication of the great books of the Western World in a form which will make them available to every citizen as an educational effort of major importance," Mr. Hutchins said.

Approximately three years will be required to edit the series, said Mr. Benton, board chairman of the Britannica Corporation. He said the publication of the books is "a logical result" of the gift of Encyclopaedia Britannica to the University by Sears, Roebuck & Co., last January.

To Name Park for Phelps

BAD AXE, Mich., Oct. 14 (AP)—The Huron County Board of Supervisors voted Oct. 13 to change the name of Lighthouse Park at Huron City, Mich., to William Lyon Phelps Memorial Park in honor of the late Yale professor whose former summer home, Seven Gables, is near by. Dr. Phelps passed on Aug. 21.

A Pound of Cheese

A pound of cheese requires 4.65 quarts of milk.

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STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Symphony Preview—News of the Stage

Lukas Foss's 'The Prairie' To Have First Performance

By Winthrop P. Tryon

As a shipyard is the place for an apprentice who wants to learn shipbuilding, so a conservatory is the place for him to get into if he intends to master the craft of musical composition. Had Lukas Foss, writer of an orchestral piece entitled "The Prairie," gone as a lad into a shipyard, he would very likely today be designing cruisers or liners; but he got started at a boyish age at the Paris Conservatory and studied later at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, with the outcome that although just now only turning the corner from youth into manhood, he can set before the players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra a work to challenge their powers in a pretty serious way.

Serge Koussevitzky, the Boston Symphony conductor, puts "The Prairie" on the program of his concerts for tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening, in pursuance of that policy of his of giving untried American music a fair chance along with established European; and according to his latest tendency, he allows priority to talent that he himself has had a hand in shaping. In line with that, the man of present choice figures among those who have taken summer study at the Berkshire Music Center. He has been a member there of the Koussevitzky class in conducting.

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Not that Mr. Foss will be called on to display his abilities as conductor in Boston at this premature date. He is in town for a few days as auditor at rehearsals of his new work, and he stays on to listen to its first presentations.

Nor is "The Prairie," strictly speaking, new. Rather it should be described by that technical program term, "novelty." For the tunes on which it is built come from a cantata which Mr. Foss composed as a setting for the text of Sandburg's "Prairie," taken out of the volume of poems entitled "Cornhuskers"; and while the cantata has never been performed, it may be regarded as a work existing by itself, and as a source yielding material for the orchestral piece.

Accordingly, "The Prairie," selected by Dr. Koussevitzky for production, is in a manner of speaking second-hand. Nobody sings, but certain airs and fragments of melody are heard which recall voices and words, or at least give hint of them. The piece, to be sure, is independently constructed, and it stands in a sort of sonata form, like the first movement of a symphony, more or less, and a good deal like many a thing of the tone poem type. What should look us in the face on turning over the pages of the manuscript score, but string after string of song tune, some slow and solemn-like, and others quick and gay appearing. Words for them are easily imagined and fairly improvise themselves before the eye.

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Take the second theme, the notation of which rides high on the trombone staff. That is borrowed from an air for tenor in the cantata, Mr. Foss, when asked about it, explains. The reciter speaks, in a sort of universal role: "I was born on the prairie."

Somewhat far along in the score, to pick out obvious things at hasty glance, comes what looks like a chorale passage, brasses doing much of the chanting. Here, explains the composer, the Prairie takes on utterance, representing not only its particular self, but perhaps the whole earth, and tells us that it was here before horsemen came riding along, before locomotives came steaming through, and so on to what may be next and next after next.

We do not, either looking at the notes beforehand, or listening to them later, require the author's exact language. We are in a realm where we may make up our own words. Whatever expresses breadth, largeness, and solemnity, along with such measure of satire, or perchance tragedy, as manages to insinuate itself into most poetry, will do.

♪ ♪ ♪

To go back to the beginning, the main theme starts in a slow introduction with what Mr. Foss observes is a fanfare, very brief, which says: "Tomorrow!" This motto would signify, then, suppose we so accept it, a vision of days ahead. After the idea gets well stated by various kinds of instrumental repetition, a livelier tempo sets in and continues throughout, with occasional slowings-down for rest and contrast.

To turn the book over to the last pages, the closing moments of the piece are devoted to the "Tomorrow!" theme, reasserted and highly emphasized.

So much for beginning and end. To open halfway, or a little further, a combining of a slow and stately melody with a lively, figured one stands out from the paper. Here befalls what looks like the passage expected of every composition—a gracious, memorable strain which we want to listen to again. A piece to survive and return will have an episode, shorter or longer, that touches our hearts. Developments, climaxes, fugal diversions, codas may have their place; but a touch of sentiment shall be there, or something just as good. That is what earns a work the second hearing that American composers ask for, and the third that they do not have to ask for.

Lukas Foss

Whose new work, "The Prairie," will be performed at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening.

Films for Loew Houses

Some of the films soon to be shown at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters includes: James Cagney in "Johnny Come Lately"; Humphrey Bogart in "Sahara"; Robert Donat in "Adventures of Tartu"; Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in "Girl Crazy"; "Lassie Come Home" starring Roddy MacDowall, Donald Crisp, and Dame May Whittey; Red Skelton in "I Dood It" with Eleanor Powell and Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra; "Cry Havoc," starring Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern, Joan Blondell, Fay Bainter, Masha Hunt, Ella Raines, Frances Gifford, Diana Lewis, Heather Angel, and Dorothy Morris.

"Thousands Cheer"; will have Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly, Ben Blue, 25 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer stars, Kay Kyser and his orchestra, Bob Crosby and his orchestra, Benny Carter and his band, and José Iturbi making his first screen appearance.

Seats for Franken Play

Seats go on sale today at the Wilbur for Rose Franken's new play, "Outrageous Fortune," which Gilbert Miller will present here for one week beginning Monday.

Plays in Prospect

Saturday and Sunday

Cornelia Otis Skinner—At Jordan Hall, monologues, Saturday afternoon and evening, and Sunday afternoon.

Monday, Oct. 18

Outrageous Fortune—At Wilbur. Rose Franken's new play, presented by Gilbert Miller; bringing Elsie Ferguson back to stage after 14 years, in cast which includes Margalo Gillmore, Maria Ouspenskaya, Frederic Tozere, Margaret Hamilton, Edouard Franz, Adele Longmire.

Monday, Oct. 25

Blithe Spirit—At Wilbur. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, and Haila Stoddard in return of Noel Coward's comedy.

Monday, Nov. 1

Arsenic and Old Lace—At Colonial. Return of comedy-melodrama by Joseph Kesselring, presented by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse.

Tuesday, Nov. 2

Winged Victory—At Shubert. Moss Hart's new Army Air Forces play with a cast of 300, mostly soldiers, plus professional players, including Lee J. Cobb, Philip Bourneuf, Phyllis Avery, Mary Cooper, and Elisabeth Fraser.

Carmen Jones — At Opera House. Negro version of opera "Carmen," with book and lyrics adapted by Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, directed by Hassard Short. Choregraphy, Eugene Loring; scenery, Howard Bay; costumes, Raoul Pène du Bois; producer, Billy Rose.

Monday, Nov. 8

Voice of the Turtle—At Wilbur. John van Druten's new three-character comedy-romance with Margaret Sullavan, Elliott Nugent, and Audrey Christie as the three players.

Monday, Nov. 15

The Doughgirls—At Colonial. Joseph Fields' comedy presented by a traveling company. The original cast continues in New York.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 15
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program Oct. 17

Mr. Jules Richon of Hempstead, Long Island, will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Oct. 17, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Working Together."

This is the fifth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kay's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.5mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Maxine Keith, Songs.
3:45 p. m.—The Quiz Wizard.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, news.
9:30 p. m.—"U Tel 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Biographical Sketches.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ran Wilde's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:45 p. m.—Ada Leonard's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31 m.
London — 6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"London Letter." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Marching on." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Royal Marines Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

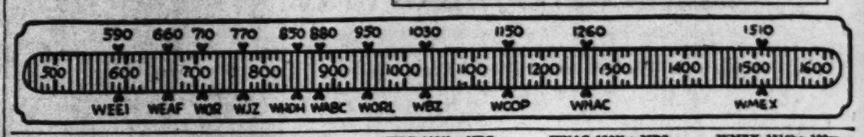
Christian Science Program For Friday, Oct. 15

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Arthur Gaeth, news	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across the Caribb'n	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Snapshots	United Nations Relief;	"Pepper Young's Family"	Maxine Keith, songs	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	Quiz Wizard	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:30	Wom'n on R'ma Tr'l	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	Network; Date Book	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	"Full Speed Ahead"	Merry Macs, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; News com'entator	News service	Sports comments
6:15	News comments	Newscast	You and the War	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Music for Moderns, songs	Monitor World News	"Back to School Again"
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Political talk	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces,' comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns, the Arkansas	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	WAVE Parade	Traveler; Variety show	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Mor-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Royal Light Quartette
8:45	Death Valley; news	"Are Local Health and	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Medical Services a Fed-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Debussy's Preludes
9:15	teur program	eral Problem?"	& Co.; Jack Douglas	Questions in the News	Debussy's Preludes
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Shep Field's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"U Tell 'Em Club"; Tom	Debussy's Preludes
9:45	drama; music; g'st	Dance Orchestra; songs	Orch.; Edw. E. Horton	Slater, m. c.; guests	Debussy's Preludes
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Du-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	Waltztime; music	rante; Roy Barry's Or.	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	"Romance"; Dick	'The Symphonette,' with	'March of Time'; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Haymes; chor.; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	music; guest speakers	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15	News; News anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk.	Ran Wilde's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	mystery drama	Jerry Wald's Orch.	Brazilian Music	Ada Leonard's Orch.	Day's End; news

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather.	News service	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Br'kfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; Songs	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"This Living World"	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Organ; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson.	Lora Lawton; sketch	News commentator	"What Shall We Eat?"
10:15	American Stories	Music; Cugat's Music	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ recital	L. Grossman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill".	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party: va-	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	First Piano Quartet	riety show; orchestra	Mason"
11:00	What's the Date?	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	Kappy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch.	Imogene Wolcott: Food	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Weather; Music.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks: music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Wilfrid Fleisher, news.	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Mr. Perkins"	Edward Beac Hugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	Jack Serch and His Boys	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, musicale	Sunny Days: musicale	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Words in News; Music	Curtain Time; featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Women's Defense; music	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Singing Stars"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Novelty Musical
2:45	'Pepper Young' sk.	"Singing Stars"	Betty Crocker, talk	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Women of America'; sk	Arthur Gaeth, news	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Snapshots	Music of the Masters	'Pepper Young's Family'	Maxine Keith, songs	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music of the Masters	"Right to Happiness"	"The Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Across the Footlights	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Full Speed Ahead'; Bob	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:45	Interview; drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Stanley's Orch.; songs.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray: Music	Bing Crosby Recordings.	'Jesting With Jesters'	Monitor World News	News service
6:45	Of the Day	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music: talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory
7:15	"Eyewitness"; dr.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Music; Speaker	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Excursions in Science
8:15	Comedy; dr.; or.;	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra,
8:30	Mary Martin; 'Joe &	Meet Your Navy; Musical	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Cole Porter's Music
8:45	Mabel'; others	Variety Show; Int'views	now's Orch.; soloists.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Cole Porter's Music
9:00	Playhouse: M. Car-	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Wendell L. Willkie	Gabriel Heatter, news	Suk: Serenade for String
9:15	roll, "Suspicion"	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Wendell L. Willkie	Fulton Oursler, news	Orchestra
9:30	'That Brewster	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Suk: Serenade for String
9:45	Boy"; com. sérial	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Orchestra
10:00	Moore-Durante Com-	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy: Comedy;	Cedric Foster, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	edy Variety Show	E'r Adm Emory S. Land	guest, Jose Iturbi	Sunny Skylar, songs	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Guest	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Famous History Flight	Musical Roundup	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk.	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30	Guy Lombardo's Or	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or	'What's Your War Job?'	Music You Want	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Day's End; news

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models," Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Frohman. 8:30. Matinees Saturday (Oct. 16), Wednesday (Oct. 20), and Saturday (Oct. 23).

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 8.
Tomorrow
Copley Plaza—Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky. 12:15.
Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conducter. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Frontier Bad Men," Diana Barrymore. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2, 5, 8. "The Heart of a Nation," Michele Morgan, Raimu. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. Claude Rains. 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05. "Prairie Chicken," Jimmy Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Frank Morgan, Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 8, 9:30. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Majestic—"Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 12:40, 3:32, 7, 10. Stage Show: 2:30, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:35.

Modern—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 8:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.

Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:25, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—"Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Forgotten Treasure," "Don't Talk, Crime Does Not Pay," "Minstrel Days," "Over the Andes," "Hands of Women," "Pete Smith," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.

State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:30, 4:55, 8:30.

Telepix—"The Yanks in Ireland," "Pete Smith's Seventh Column," "Over the Andes With Fitzpatrick," "Tommy Tucker," "John Nesbitt," "World Series," "Captured Nazi Films," "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 2:05, 6:05, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Assignment in Britany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino, L. Hayward. "Marrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige.

Regent: "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. "I Walked With a Zombie," Frances Dee.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Saludes Amigos." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge Corner: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles, Evelyn Ankers.

Cleveland Circle: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "DuBarry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. Continuous 1-11.

University: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 2:55, 6:20, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Dead Men Walk," G. Zucco, Mary Carlisle. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George.

Codman Square: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 3:16, 8:08. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Robert Ryan. "Hanry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "Journey Into Fear," Dolores Del Rio, Joseph Cotten. "Little Miss Molly," Mareen O'Hara. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:15, 8:15. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Claudette Colbert. 2:55, 5:50, 8:55.

Mystic: "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:55, 8:30. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 3:39, 9:29. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, Jane Darwell. 2:22, 8:22.

Orpheum: "Avenging Rider," Tim Holt. 2:35, 8:30. "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 3:55, 9:20.

Strand: "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 3:15, 9:10. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan, Virginia Dale. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:40, 6:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Hitler's Madmen," Patricia Morrison, Alan Curtis. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "White Savage," Maria Monte, Jon Hall. "Cat People," Simone Simone. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badmen," Dianna Barrymore, Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Jean Brooks. 3, 8.

Strand: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central Square: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Let's Have Fun," B. Gorden, M. Lindsay.

Strand: "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. "Captive Wild Woman," John Carrad

Old-Time Kitchen Marks Women's City Club Fete

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors to the annual Harvest Festival of the Women's City Club, which opened this morning, are being ushered right into the "kitchen." Tables gaily covered with red and white checks and an old-fashioned corner cupboard offer choice items for sale ranging from cakes and canned beans to Christmas toys. Mrs. Louis P. Phaneuf is general chairman.

Transformation of the Club's Assembly Hall into an old-fashioned kitchen was directed by Mrs. Horace F. Pereira and Mrs. Donald J. MacPherson. The adjoining Garden Lounge has been turned into a Room of Shops where treasures old and new are for sale against a modern background largely done by Mrs. Paul Stark Seeley. Co-chairmen of this room are Mrs. Clifford P. Smith and Mrs. William H. Perry.

Bouquets of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, especially arranged for the occasion, enliven each of the Club's handsome rooms, both upstairs and down. Visitors this morning were particularly delighted with the fruit centerpiece in the green and yellow dining room. Its colors blend so perfectly with those of the room.

The Festival is open to the public until 8:30 this evening and from 11 to 4 tomorrow. There is a nominal admission charge for non-members.

B. and P. Club Plans

George H. Rockwell of Brookline, who has recently returned from an extended stay in England, and Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, New York's first policewoman, will both address the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts next Tuesday evening at the Hotel Bradford. Besides the many war activities being continued this season, the Club will conduct a School of Politics under the direction of Anna C. M. Tillinghast, according to Miss Carolyn LaVers, President. On Monday evenings Marie A. Bergeron will lead the Club Chorus and give vocal training to members.

Meeting Tomorrow

Dedham Women's Club—From 2:30 until 5:30 p. m. The Fine Arts Committee, of which Mrs. Harold Fuller is chairman, will have on display a collection of antique glass, pewter and china at the home of Mrs. Hugo Leander, 36 Marsh Street. Mrs. Mabel Swan will be present to answer questions.

Daughters of Rhode Island—A get-together luncheon at 1 p. m. at the Women's Republican Club with Mrs. Edward E. Graves as hostess opens the year's program. Mrs Joseph E. Studley, the new President will introduce the guest speaker, Mrs. Walter F. Rutter, whose subject is "Letters From Honolulu."

The Friday Club of Everett—With $14,000 in bonds to their credit for last year, members will make plans for continued war work. Speaker of the afternoon will be Irving T. McDonald, radio commentator. Mrs. Charles S. Battis, President, will conduct the business meeting at 2 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—As entertainment at this first meeting there will be a musical program by William Weigle and Harvey Davies, in the First Congregational Vestry, 2:30 p. m.

Kosmos Club, Wakefield—Margaret Fitzhugh Browne will describe "Some Experiences of a Portrait Painter." Mrs. Arthur A. Fulton will preside.

Waltham Woman's Club—Following a dessert social at 1 p. m. in the vestry of the First Congregational Church, there will be a business meeting, and then a dance program by Olive Bogart of West Roxbury. Complimentary memberships to the wives of Waltham clergymen as well as to the three highest ranking young women in the senior high school were recently voted, according to Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield, President. The latter are the Misses Evelyn Jane Uberti, Gene Carolyn Sharples, and Muriel Ellen Bremner.

International Institute—Junior International night will be celebrated with a Harvest Barn Dance party at 8 o'clock.

New Hampshire Daughters

S. Macon Cowles, Executive Secretary of the Boston Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., will speak at Saturday's meeting of the New Hampshire Daughters at the Hotel Vendome at 2 p. m. His topic will be "Our Boys in the Army and Navy as I Know Them." Mrs. Stanley Dolley will preside and Mrs. Percy Bond will introduce Mr. Cowles.

Monday Programs

Brighthelmstone Club—Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, State legislator and first woman selectman of Needham, will discuss "What Does Politics Mean to You?" on a program arranged by Mrs. I. F. Enos, legislative chairman. Mrs. John F. Danskin will have charge of dessert-coffee at 1:15 p. m.

Altrusa—Mrs. Bertha Damon, New Hampshire author of "A Sense of Humus" and "Grandma Called It Carnal," will speak at the Club's dinner meeting at the Women's City Club.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," and "E" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid; expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Free Movie on India

"Wheels Across India" is the title of the free movie which will be shown by the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Back Bay, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. on this coming Saturday and also the following afternoon: at 3 p. m. on Sunday, Oct. 17.

THIS SORT OF
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GIVES WORKERS
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There's get-up-and-go in every Bond Donut—real nourishment and quick energy. Put delicious Bond Donuts in your war worker's lunch box. Serve them at breakfast time. Your grocer always has a fresh supply on hand.

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FRESH EVERY DAY
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

'Graduation Day' for Victory Gardens

By a Staff Photographer

Glimpse of Harvest Festival Decorations at Women's City Club

For its Harvest Festival today and tomorrow the Women's City Club has been appropriately decorated by the members. An old-fashioned kitchen is the decorative theme in the Assembly Hall and includes this colorful nook on the stage. Mrs. Ralph B. Case of Boxford is at the table on which are spread a housewifely array of implements for canning.

State Department Names 1,236 American Repatriates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The State Department made public last night the names of the 1,236 American repatriates from the Far East aboard the Japanese exchange liner Teia Maru en route to Marmugao, Portuguese India, to take passage on the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm for this country.

Among them were:

Adolph, William Henry (no address).
Aiken, Edwin E. and Rose Merrill, Lynn, Mass.
Ballou, the Rev. Earle H., son of Rev. and Mrs. Henry L. Ballou of Chester, Vt., and husband of Mrs. Thelma H. Ballou of 27 Linden Street, Woodstock, Vt. He was associated with the North China Congregational Church.
Biesel, Robert George Jr., Susan, Barbara A. and Elizabeth J., all Newport, R. I.
Bishop, Thomas H., Arlington, Mass.
Bodde, Theodore, Harwington, Conn.
Boring, Alice Middleton, Cambridge, Mass.
Boule, Joseph Benoit Roland, Fall River, Mass.
Buell, Miss Constance, daughter of Mrs. George C. Buell of 9 Cross Street, Wellesley Farms, a Congregational missionary under the American Board of Foreign Missions. She is a graduate of Wellesley College.
Burling, Arthur H. and Judith S., Dorchester.
Bush, Eldred Drummond, Rose Helen, Katherine, Lillian, Chester, Herbert, Margaret, Franklin and Phyllis (no address).
Ch'ang, Grace Kathleen Kenning, Revere, Mass.
Chapman, Thomas Irwin, Constance Talbot, William John and Doreen Ellen, all of Boston.
Colford, Irene (Sister Marie Joseph), Waltham, Mass.
Comber, Agnes Eileen (Sister Francis Helena), Salem, Mass.
Constan, Peter K. and Mrs. Peter K., Boston and West Newton, Mass.
Coyle, Beatrice G., Brookline, Mass.
Creighton, Roy Lamont, Belmont, Mass.
Daly, Paul Vincent, Waltham, Mass.
Davis, Eva Leavens, West Somerville, Mass.
Davis, Herbert Eugene and Mary Ross, Westerly, R. I.
Dewette, Lula Alice (no address).
Dezenburg, George (no address).
Dolan, James S., formerly of Boston and Shanghai, China, a leather expert.
Donoghue, the Rev. Philip J., of Malden. Ordained in December, 1935, at Omaha, Neb., a member of St. Columbian's Foreign Mission Society. He attended Cheverus Centennial School, Malden High and Boston College High School before leaving for further training for the priesthood. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Donoghue of Malden.
Drummond-Hay, Lady Grace M. Hay (no address).
Earle, Elizabeth, Newport, R. I.
Englund, Winifred (no address).
Ferguson, John Calvin, Newton, Mass.
Galt, Sheffield Spellman, Boston.
Ganley, Francis P., Bethel, Conn.
Gelleland, Helen (no address).
Gourley, John P. (no address).
Green, Mark (no address).
Hale, William Arthur, Elizabeth Winston, Margaret E., Edward W., and Richard, all of Manchester, N. H.
Harris, Miss Willie P., of Pittsfield. Was a Baptist medical missionary in China. Is a graduate of Bishop Memorial Training School, Pittsfield, and was sent to China by the First Baptist Church.
Hollows, Bessie Alice, Methuen, Mass. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hollows of 5 Tenney Street, Methuen, and was one of 11 Methodist missionaries interned by the Japanese in Wuhu, China. She has been a missionary in China since 1923, and was, at the time of her capture, central treasurer for the Methodist Church in China.
Hopkins, Helen Terry, Cohasset, Mass.
Hopkins, Nehemiah S., Wellfleet, Mass.
Hughes, Joseph Francis, Bangor, Maine.
Hume, Wilson C., and Elizabeth Cathcart, Hartford, Conn.
Jackson, Herbert Andrews, Lydia Moore, Elizabeth Evans, Herbert Merrill, Richmond Merrill, Hazel Irene, and Victor Lewis, all Needham, Mass.
Kemper, Clara (Sister Mary Kostka), Waltham, Mass.
Klein, Mary (no address).
Koppenhafter, Louise G. (Sister Aimee Julie), Waltham, Mass.
Lane, Nora (Sister Claire), Waltham, Mass.
Lang, Richard, Chatham, Mass.
Leete, William Rockwell, Boston.
Liddell, Grace Mary (no address).
Lovell, Ethel Irene, Lubec, Maine.
Lynch, Florence C. (Sister Claire Bernardine), Waltham, Mass.
MacGowan, Elizabeth Evelyn, and John (no address).
MacKay, Edward Hart, Jr., Margaret H., and Edward H., 3d, all Bradford, Mass.
Mallory, Anna A., Boston.
Malone, Helen W., Boston.
Martin, Harry Stratton, Brookfield, Center, Conn.
McKinnon, D. Brooke, of Somerville, member of the class of 1910, Somerville High School. Has lived for many years in Japan, married to a Japanese woman, and has been teaching at Otaru College.
Michel, Elizabeth C. (Sister Marie Frances), Waltham, Mass.
Mitchell, Myron A., Haverhill, Mass.
Mitchell, Walter Alfred and Edith Lillian E., Hartford, Conn.
Molesworth, Edith (no address).
Morris, Agnes Gertrude (Sister Ellen of the Blessed Sacrament), Waltham, Mass.
Murphy, Mary Ellen, Salem, Mass.
McGrath, Gertrude (Sister Catharine Perpetua), Waltham, Mass.
McMillan, Mary, Brookline, Mass.
Nohe, Bernadette (Sister Edwin Cecilia), Waltham, Mass.
Norton, John Randall, Middletown Springs, Vt.
Nutting, Clara Adams, West Newbury, Mass.
O'Rourke, Sarah L. (Sister Madeline Louise), Waltham, Mass.
Perkins, Charles Harvey and Gertrude, North Vassalboro, Maine.
Perkins, Socurette (no address).
Pion, Alfred Telesphore, Attleboro, Mass.
Pray, Roxana Eleanor, Berwick, Maine.
Rankin, Karl L. and Mrs. Karl L., South Bridgton, Maine.
Richard, Frances Mary (no address).
Robinson, Dr. Hugh L., Auburndale, Mass. He is a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, is the husband of Mrs. Olga O. Robinson, R. N., of 165 Grove Street, Auburndale. He was born in Meriden, N. H., and was graduated from Colby College and the Harvard Medical School. At a Congregational medical missionary, he has served in Lintsing and Tunghsien, China.
Robertson, Edward T., Joan L., Joanna L. and Gail T., all of Boston.
Rousseau, Rosebud Reine, Marlboro, Mass.
Russell, Frances F., Boston.
Russell, Robert Edward, Gorham, Maine.
Ryan, William Christopher, Jr., Plymouth, Mass.
Selbie, Peter M., Manchester, Conn.; **Smidt, George J.**, South Lunenberg, Vt.; **Smith, Mary L.**; **Vincent A.**; **George C. and Ann Doon Heather**, South Sudbury, Mass.; **Speer, Margaret Bailey**, Lakeville, Conn.; **Steeves, Edward James**, Lynn, Mass.; **Stilliard, Sheila J.** (no address); **Strong, Robbins, Katherine Stiven and Tracy Burr**, all of Boston.
Marr Lucienne Eva, Providence, R. I.
Thomas, Harold, Quincy. Baptist missionary, he began working in China in 1922 and was in charge of a large medical mission, heading a staff of four American doctors and several native physicians. He is the father of three children and is married to the former Gertrude Barbour of Wollaston.
Walker, Susie B., Cambridge, Mass.
Watkins, Eleanor Murrel and Linda (no addresses).
Whitaker, Charles H., Mrs. Charles H. J. Paul, Andrea and Gretchen Penelope, all of Apponaug, R. I.
Whitehead, Gilbert, Nannette and Diana, all of Malden, Mass.
Whittaker, Edward George, Evelyn Lee and Donald, Providence, R. I.
Wilson, Stanley Davis, Belfast, Maine.

Autoists Urged To Get Gas Blanks

Massachusetts motorists who have not yet received from their local ration boards application blanks for new "A" books, were advised today to get them from their board without delay.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, reminded them also that the back cover of their present "A" book must be attached to the application.

Tax Group Hits Subsidy Plans For Education

Urging defeat of the Federal education subsidy bill, now before the United States Senate, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations today termed it a "brazen attempt on the part of school teachers to obtain wage increases during this national emergency."

In a letter to the two Massachusetts Senators, David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the taxpayers' group, said that Massachusetts stands to be penalized under the operation of the proposed law. The State will spend $12,000,000 and will receive back in "benefit" $5,000,000, he stated.

The support of the school teachers throughout the country is being "bought," Mr. MacDonald said, through the provision of using $200,000,000 of the proposed $300,000,000 fund for increases to teachers.

"Passage of the bill would be a dangerous invitation to Federal Bureaucrats to step in and take over the increasing control of the Nation's school system," the taxpayers' federation executive said in his letter. "The threat of Federal control is sugar-coated in the bill with the statement that control of the schools is reserved strictly to the states and local school systems. But saying this does not make it so.

"Taxpayers everywhere should firmly oppose this bill. Legislation of this type—which proposes to use Federal funds contributed by the states to finance local functions—is a destructive force against democratic principle of home rule."

M. I. T. 'Entire Resources' Engaged in War Effort

With its "entire resources" devoted to the war effort, Massachusetts Institute of Technology "is operating on a high peak of usefulness," its operations are "financially sound, the morale is high, and the future exciting," according to an annual report made public today.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, submitted the report to the members of the governing corporation yesterday afternoon.

More than 4,500 students are now enrolled, up from the 3,100 average of pre-war years, the report said. More than 3,000 are in uniform and the rest are in fields classified as essential to the war effort.

Faculty and administrative staff members now total 4,300 as compared with 1,100 before the war.

Although the Institute has accelerated its program to a full 12 months instead of the pre-war nine months, it intends to return "to the normal schedule as soon as circumstances permit."

Cost to Reconvert

The expense to reconvert may absorb as much as $750,000, it was pointed out, but it may be offset by "the expected abnormal post-war influx of students coming for the purpose of completing an interrupted education or of better equipping themselves technically to meet the postwar competition for jobs."

During the past year, M. I. T. carried on war research and development work under 162 contracts, 49 of which were within the armed services or the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 53 with the Office of Scientific Development, and 60 with industrial firms.

The year's operations involved spending $23,000,000, as compared with a pre-war normal of $4,000,000.

Expansion of facilities added 16 acres of floor space, 260,000 square feet being acquired by rental.

These war services "in so far as possible," said the report, are performed "on a 'no profit, no loss' basis."

Government contracts are in two categories: one for education of uniformed or special personnel; the other supporting various research projects.

No Special Benefit

Feeling "it improper for the Institute to attempt to acquire any special benefit from patents," all employees are required to disclose and assign their investigations to the Institute which in turn "offers them freely to the Government through the Office of Scientific Research and Developments."

Dr. Compton listed "certain plans which we can properly make in order to be prepared for opportunities which recent experiences have made rather obvious."

Execution of these plans, however, is "predicated upon our possibility of doing so without interfering with our most effective possible contribution to the winning of the war."

A chief plan was for the accommodation of demobilized servicemen, "simplifying our regular undergraduates, and postgraduate programs to the maximum extent consistent with maintenance of our educational standards."

Large Attendance For Distribution Parley Forecast

Because of the large number of registrations for the 15th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler, Oct. 18 and 19, and the necessity for arranging suitable accommodations, those who wish to attend the luncheon sessions are urged to make their reservations with Daniel Bloomfield, director, at 80 Federal Street, Boston, before tomorrow.

Speakers at the Monday luncheon at which Lincoln Filene will preside, are Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., and originator of the so-called Ruml tax plan; Wallace B. Donham of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and Sir Gerald B. Campbell, British Minister to the United States.

Tuesday's luncheon given in cooperation with the Advertising Club of Boston, at which John F. Tinsley will preside, is to be addressed by Paul G. Hoffman, President of Studebaker Corporation, and Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development; Elmo Roper of Fortune Magazine, and Wheeler McMillen, editor of the Farm Journal.

Wholesale Ceiling On Poultry Up Cent

The wholesale ceiling price on native dressed poultry has been raised one cent a pound by the Office of Price Administration, in an effort to keep the poultry in the New England market.

Prices at dressing stations are quoted as: new broilers, fryers, roosters, and light capons, 36 cents a pound; heavy capons, 39 cents; fowl 32 cents; stags and old roosters 27½ cents.

Greer Plant Wins Coveted 'E' Award Of Army and Navy

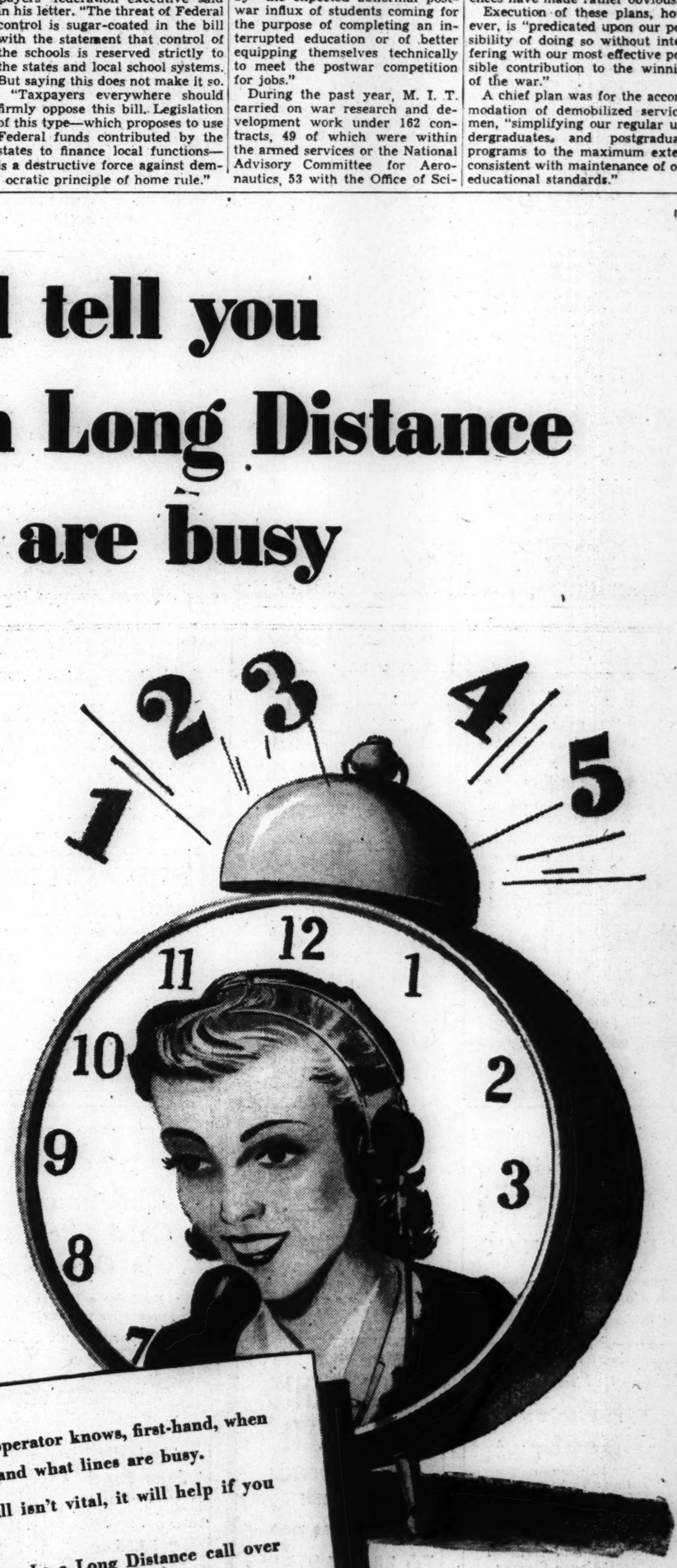
Formal presentation of the Army-Navy "E" award was made yesterday afternoon to the J. W. Greer Company of Cambridge by Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. (Retired). The ceremonies took place in the Cambridge Armory, to which company officials, employees, and guests marched to the strains of a military band, following a tour of the plant by Army and Navy officials.

The Greer Company received the "E" award because of an outstanding record in producing vital ordnance for the Navy and other vital war material. In peacetimes, the Greer plant was engaged in making major machinery for the confectionery and bakery trades. These machines have made the Company well known internationally.

However, early in 1941, the Greer management decided it was their duty to convert more and more of their plant to what then was known as "defense work." Greer customers proved cooperative in their understanding that as more defense work was undertaken, less of the plant could be devoted to confectionery and bakery machinery on order.

By the time the attack came on Pearl Harbor, the Company was producing about 30 per cent war work and 70 per cent civilian products. After the United States declared war, the Greer plant was converted with such speed to full-time war production that it reached this point by February, 1942. Since that date, the J. W. Greer Company has been devoted 100 per cent to making war essentials.

She'll tell you
when Long Distance
lines are busy



The Long Distance operator knows, first-hand, when the rush is heaviest and what lines are busy.

Then, if your call isn't vital, it will help if you cancel it altogether.

When you must make a Long Distance call over war-crowded circuits, the operator will say—

"PLEASE LIMIT YOUR CALL TO 5 MINUTES. OTHERS ARE WAITING"

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Allies Set Up Volturno Bridgeheads—Russians Advance

Continued from Page 1

Army broke the strong German lines along the Volturno River early Oct. 13 to establish several armor - reinforced bridgeheads across that river, Allied Headquarters announced.

General Clark struck at a time to take advantage of favorable weather when dry ground allowed deployment of his forces and after a heavy artillery barrage had softened the enemy's defense positions on the north bank.

Engineers bridged the Volturno to get American tanks across the stream, which for days had been virtually impassable because of high water.

But the Germans had rushed fresh contingents south from the Rome area in recent days to meet an expected attack, and as the British and Americans climbed up the steep banks heavy fighting raged up and down the north side of the stream.

Seven German divisions were in line across Italy to oppose the United Nations advance.

Guardia Taken By Fifth Army

This advance was all along the line.

After a heavy fight troops northwest of Benevento captured the town of Guardia, four miles north of the Calore River and only nine miles east of the Volturno. This advance threatened the left flank of the Germans fighting behind the Volturno defenses.

The British and Canadians in the center of the line drove forward five miles. They pursued the enemy and occupied Gildone, less than a mile southeast of Campobasso, and more other gains to swing the east end of their line forward.

The attack came as one of the war's dramatic high spots after General Clark had given the word, "Hit them hard."

Apparently aware of the concentration of American and British forces preparing for the blow, the Germans had attempted to strike first and launched a sharp attack in the Capua area.

Some German detachments managed to cross the river and gain a brief foothold on the edges of the town controlling the main road to Rome.

But the Fifth Army drove back every German unit which had crossed to the south bank and then launched their own heavy offensive at many points both east and west of Capua.

The Germans fought back and covered the routes of approach to their positions with machine gun, mortar and rifle fire and a heavy concentration of shells from their bigger guns back in the hills.

But the Allied troops battled across the 100 to 200-yard river—some by swimming, some in assault boats and others in amphibious trucks.

Allies Drive Off 16 Messerschmitts

The Germans threw their carefully hoarded fighter plane strength into the fray. One formation of 16 Messerschmitts was beaten off by Spitfires which shot down two and damaged many more.

Swarms of day and night bombers from Allied airdromes supported the drive, hitting at communications, highways, bridges and troop concentrations, and enemy airfields.

Combat engineers who went into action with the assault forces, quickly established temporary bridges under fire as soon as infantry footholds had been gained on the north bank of the Volturno, and tanks rushed across.

These began fanning out to blast the Germans from their positions where they were still able to cover the crossing with a hurricane of steel.

The swift movements of tanks and guns prevented the Germans from sealing off the danger point and permitted the formation of a steel wedge which threatened to trap large numbers of their forces still holding the Volturno line near the river's mouth and in the corner to the east at the confluence of the Volturno and Calore.

All through Oct. 13 the battle raged and it was the belief that the Germans would fight desperately for every foot of ground.

But the German division now in line were showing signs of extreme fatigue and their morale was bound to suffer, now that General Clark had smashed their positions.

Australian Fliers War in Wide Areas

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Oct. 14

More than 15,000 fliers of the Royal Australian Air Force are engaged on battlefronts other than the Southwest Pacific, A. S. Drakeford, Commonwealth Air Minister, informed the House of Representatives today.

Since Japan entered the war, the RAAF in the Southwest Pacific has flown more than 325,000,000 miles in operational flights, he said.

Sinkings:

U. S. Loses Two Destroyers

Loss of two United States destroyers in the Mediterranean was reported by the Navy in a communiqué which also told of an unsuccessful Japanese bombing raid on Attu island in the Aleutians.

The destroyers, the Buck and the Bristol, both sank as a result of underwater explosions, the Navy said.

The Buck, a 1,500-ton ship, went down off Salerno Oct. 9 and the Bristol, a 1,700-ton vessel, was sunk Oct. 13.

The Navy said casualty details had not been received.

The bombing raid on Attu, taken from the Japanese late in May, was the first carried out since American occupation of that little island on the tip of the Aleutians chain.

Ten Japanese bombers flew high over Massacre Bay at a great height, the Navy reported. Their bombs were dropped without causing damage.

New Guinea:

Rabaul Smashed In Record Raid

Gen. Douglas MacArthur threw every bomber and fighter plane he could risk in a gigantic smash Oct. 12 at Japan's key sea-air bastion of Rabaul on New Britain, and the resultant devastation prompted the conservative general to say, "I think we have broken its back."

The raid by the biggest air armada ever amassed in this area "marks the turning point in the war in the South Pacific," declared the Air Force Commander, Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney.

The far-reaching results—they may speed the unhinging of the whole perimeter of defenses anchored to Rabaul—were:

Destruction or severe damage of 177 enemy planes, an estimated 60 per cent of the air force on Rabaul's airdromes.

Sinking of at least 17,600 tons of shipping, including three destroyers and three merchant ships, as well as 43 small seagoing cargo vessels and 70 harbor craft.

Wrecking and firing of wharves and waterfront installations at Simpson Harbor, one of the finest in the world.

These accomplishments cost the United Nations five planes out of the participating hundreds, the bulk of which were Americans. The raiders expended 350 tons of bombs, 25 tons more than the bomb load dropped last week on Wake Island, and more than 250,000 rounds of ammunition.

Escorted over Rabaul for the first time in the war by fighters, the Liberators and Mitchells struck by daylight at a base so bristling with defenses that heretofore attacks were made under cover of darkness. But that was before General MacArthur acquired forward air bases on islands north of New Guinea.

The sharp scaling down of Rabaul's striking power followed a series of heavy raids since mid-August which have destroyed approximately 500 enemy planes at Wewak, New Guinea.

The over-all strategy in this was pointed out in an Allied communique:

"Recently we crushed the right wing of his (Japan's) air command at Wewak. This time our objective was his left wing at Rabaul. The division of his air forces into two great groups based upon Wewak and Rabaul has made it possible to use our main mass against first one flank, then the other, thus acquiring in each case superiority of force at the point of combat and destroying his force in detail."

One immediate result of the raid, General MacArthur said, is to give the United Nations mastery of the air over the Solomons seas and adjacent waters.

Rabaul is protected to the south by only the big Solomons island of Bougainville, now that Japan has been ousted from the Central Solomons. A communiqué announced the crushing of all organized enemy resistance on Vella Lavella, with 200 Japanese slain in final operations. Bougainville itself underwent new Allied attacks in which 21 Japanese planes were shot down at a cost of three American raiders.

By a Staff Artist

New Setbacks for Germans

Russians are on the point of taking four important centers, as shown by lower four arrows. Northernmost arrow points toward Vitebsk, where battle line is getting close to the Latvian frontier.

Russia:

Soviets Endanger Four Big Cities

The Red Army, now inside or on the threshold of four of Russia's large cities—Kiev, Gomel, Zaporozhe, and Melitopol—appeared on the way to winning some of its greatest victories.

Surging across the mud flats of the lower Dnieper River, the Soviets fought their way into Melitopol, a city of 76,000 inhabitants, after breaking the German hold on the Molochna River line.

On the Middle Dnieper River, Red Army forces within two miles of the Ukrainian Capital of Kiev hastened their efforts to take the city before the Nazis could complete demolitions.

Capture of Kiev would be a prize of the first order for the Red Army. At the time of its capture by the Germans in September, 1941, its population numbered 850,000.

Gomel, at the northern end of the active front, became a battleground as Soviet forces which crossed the Sozh River came to that White Russian center.

The Red Army of the South appeared battling for a substantial prize—the bottling up in the Crimea of the German Seventeenth Army. Front line dispatches said no withdrawal appeared under way. They added that the Germans' main railway communication with the Crimea was already cut at Melitopol, leaving the Germans only the single-track line, recently completed farther west to Kherson, to effect their evacuation.

The drive for Melitopol began four days ago. Red Army vanguards broke through two lines of antitank traps on the eastern bank of the Molochna, the Russians said, forced a passage of the river and blasted their way on through a wide nest of blockhouses, pillboxes and communication trenches to smash into the city from the north and south.

Russians Near Zaporozhe

A four-day battle to the north of Melitopol was said to have brought Soviet advance columns to within five miles of Zaporozhe, on the southern end of the Dnieper River bend. Thirty enemy strongpoints were shattered, several thousand Germans killed and stores of war matériel were captured in this drive, Moscow declared. This advance also threatens Dniepropetrovsk, Dnieper River power city, further north.

In the battle of Kiev, Moscow said the Russians were fighting less than two miles from Kiev proper. Parts of the city were reported in flames.

The Moscow communiqué detailed advances south of Kiev on the west bank of the Dnieper that reached five miles further inland in the face of bitter German counter attacks.

A front-line dispatch to the Moscow Government newspaper Izvestia said:

"We can see the steeples of Kiev Pechera Lavra [biggest and oldest of Russian monasteries] and the big building of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the Ukraine."

Rain and mud failed to halt the Red Army columns pounding the defenses of Gomel in White Russia. The Russians said they had hauled their big guns through almost impassable roads to the "immediate vicinity of Gomel" and shattered German lines outside the city.

Aegean:

Allies Reported On Cyclades

Official United Nations quarters withheld comment on an Ankara radio report that Allied forces had occupied some of the Cyclades Islands off the east coast of Greece.

The radio report, which was lacking in details, followed unconfirmed press dispatches from Istanbul saying that British forces had landed at unspecified points in the islands.

The group, which belong to Greece, have air bases and port facilities dominating the entrance to the Aegean Sea and the approaches to the island of Crete further south. Fighter planes based on the islands could easily range over both Crete and the Greek mainland.

Meanwhile Middle East raiders swung their Aegean offensive to the island of Gavdos, a small island 22 miles south of Crete, where they bombed the barracks at Ambelo, the British announced.

Four-engined bombers again hit the airfield at Maritza on Rhodes on the night of Oct. 12, a communiqué said.

Yugoslavia:

Nazis Establish New Headquarters

The Germans have established new general headquarters for the Balkans in Belgrade with Field Marshal Baron Maximilian von Weichs as Supreme Commander and a large staff of generals and other high officers under him, Yugoslavs said.

German troops are reported flowing through Belgrade uninterruptedly to reinforce the Nazi forces in Bulgaria and Greece.

Strong German forces attempting to storm the town of Tuzla, industrial center dominating the plain leading to Belgrade, have been beaten back and are retreating westward toward Doboj, a communiqué of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said.

This repulse of German forces which for the past several days have been battling for this strategic strongpoint, followed by a few hours the announcement by Drug Tito's headquarters that the entire Italian Venezia Division, until recently fighting with the Germans, had come over to the Patriot cause.

At the same time, however, General Tito declared that the Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, King Peter's field commander, and War Minister, were arrayed with the Germans against the Partisan forces of liberation.

Tirpitz:

Nazis Make Claim On Midget Subs

None of the British midget submarines which participated in the attack on the German battleship Tirpitz in Norway's Alten Fjord on Sept. 22 "has actually returned to England from this operation," the Berlin Radio declared.

A British Admiralty communiqué on Oct. 11 announcing the attack, said that three of the submarines were missing but failed to disclose how many had participated.

Duce Adopts Nazi Measures In Quelling Italian Patriots

AT THE SWISS - ITALIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 14 (AP)—Benito Mussolini's Fascist Republican Government," getting in step with the stern measures of the Nazi occupation forces, has ordered the capital penalty for Italian civilians who fail to heed German and Fascist decrees.

The order was part of a program to quell patriot activities in Northern Italy.

A Milan dispatch to the Bern newspaper Der Bund disclosed a series of orders inflicting the capital penalty was published in North Italian newspapers by the Fascist regime.

Execution is threatened of anyone assisting prisoners of war to escape; anyone operating a radio transmitter, and anyone failing to respond to the call of the compulsory labor law, passed before the fall of Mussolini and now given teeth by the Nazi occupation.

Insistent Labor Call

The penalty is also threatened against anyone persuading others not to respond to the labor call and for anyone plundering houses wrecked during an air raid.

Life imprisonment was set up for anyone spreading reports unfavorable to the Axis armies or that might cause a popular uprising; for anyone distributing pamphlets without governmental permission, and for anyone organizing private or public political meetings without Government leave.

Numerous summary executions were reported throughout Northern Italy where underground activities were said to endanger troop movements to the battlefronts in the Italian Peninsula.

The executions are meted out to Italian civilians on the least pretext, advices reaching here said.

Nazis Control Railways

All railroad stations in North Italy are in German hands and the lines are functioning under their control.

Other formal penalties published in the Italian press included:

Imprisonment for 20 years for anyone moving to a new residence without notifying the authorities. Blackout offenders were made liable to five years' imprisonment.

The difficulties of the Fascists and Germans in persuading the Italians to present themselves for forced labor was again indicated in a Rome dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve. The dispatch said the Germans are now promising the Italians they will be used near their homes. It was reported that the workers were sought for the construction of fortifications in Italy.

Bulgars 'Excuse' Takings As Acts of Nonaggression

Continued from Page 1

ately has fostered for its own ends when it encouraged the Bulgars to take Macedonia and parts of Greece.

Bulgaria, it is true, hasn't fought against Britain, the United States, or Russia. It has, however, performed valuable service to Germany by garrisoning territories which otherwise would have had to be manned by Germans to prevent their being overrun by guerrillas.

Bulgaria's political behavior toward its neighbors in the past three years has shown amazing treachery against the ideas of Balkan solidarity. Pacts and treaties have been disregarded in true totalitarian manner. A pact of "inviolable peace" and of "sincere and perpetual friendship" existed with Yugoslavia. Later, in 1938, King Boris signed the pact of Salonika whereby Rumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece released Bulgaria from military disabilities imposed by Treaty of Neuilly in return for Bulgaria's undertaking that it would seek no territorial changes in the Balkans by violent means.

Yet in April, 1941, after the Germans had overpowered the heroic Greek garrisons, the Bulgars followed like jackals and seized all available booty in land and goods.

Bulgaria today is a military concentration area for German troops and military supplies. The reasons for this are clear.

First, since the whole territory from Burgas on the Black Sea to the Albanian frontier now is under Bulgar control, that country is an excellent base from which to prepare military moves against Allied landings in Albania.

In early summer, it was announced from Sofia that a great military road was being built across the Balkans east to west from Burgas to Durazzo on the Adriatic.

Second, German troops would be useful should the Bulgar population revolt with the approach of Soviet bombers and armies to the Balkans. For the Bulgars long have shown their pro-Russian feelings—and so effectively that their own Government dared not contemplate using the Bulgar Army against Russia.

The acceptance of ill-gotten gains at the hands of Germany also had compelled the Sobranye (Parliament) to sanction the financing of large schemes of railroad and highway building and is crippling the country's resources. About half the Bulgar budget is devoted to military expenditure.

The results of King Boris' allowing his country to become an Axis base for invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece have been that Chauvinist supporters of a greater Bulgaria are able to point to a greater patch on the Balkan map temporarily carrying the national color. But it must be obvious, even to them, that they cannot hope to retain these territories—even now they are a national liability.

Bulgaria intends, according to recent official statements, to continue the Boris' line, in both foreign and home policies. Whether it will succeed is quite another matter. Today, instead of the crafty King Boris in power, there is a King Simeon II (a minor only six years of age) and a Regency Council. This Council disagrees violently within itself. The Queen Mother, as a daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, naturally has opposed Bulgarian recognition of the Mussolini puppet government. She also is understood to have objected to the plan of Prince Kyril (King Boris' brother and leading member of the Regency Council) to have the young King completely German-educated.

The situation is all the more tense since the Orthodox Church also is known to be strongly opposed to Prince Kyril's plan.

As for the Government, this is composed of Ministers most of whom have studied at German universities or technical colleges and are quite submissive to the real ruler of Bulgaria today—the German Minister in Sofia, Adolf Heinz Beckerle.

The Government-inspired press stresses that the home policy concentrates upon national unity. "We Bulgars have our own front which is first and most important—the front of internal unity," wrote one newspaper recently. But national unity consists for today's leaders in excluding all political parties from participation in national work except "state" parties which now are being built up on the Nazi Party model. At the same time, the "Brannik" youth organization, following closely the lines of Hitler Youth, is being encouraged by Government spokesmen throughout the country. The Sobranje which is to meet again before the end of October, exists mainly to approve financial measures but is allowed no say in the real work of the nation.

Tranquillity at home has been maintained for years past only by ruthless police measures. Conditions in the countryside improved during the past few months, since this year's cereal harvest is the best since the war—the only one which could be classed as good since 1939. As a result, the bread ration will be increased, though not overmuch, since the Germans will demand a greater contribution for themselves.

The agriculture industry today is completely regimented. Peasants are opposed to regulations regarding cultivation and marketing, and sabotage is common in mines and in factories. But as long as the war lasts, social and economic compulsion will be intensified and production will decline. Labor shortage continues to be a great problem as more men are called for military service and the Germans demand more for war work. At present, there are reported to be at least 26,000 Bulgar workers on war work in the Reich.

The average Bulgar has no love for the German, but militarily and economically he knows his country is tied to the Reich until rescue comes from without. And for him, especially for the peasant, liberation appears more likely from Russia than from the western democracies.

Poland:

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The destroyer Orkan, Poland's newest fighting ship, has been sunk in the European war theater, a Polish communiqué said.

The Orkan, which was built in Great Britain in December, 1942, and carried a crew of 213 men, had been taking part in engagements against the Germans alongside British naval units.

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Allies Hope Northern Italy Will Sabotage Nazi Moves

Nazi-Held Italy

Continued from Page 1

the Reich itself already has begun. They no longer are permitted to transfer their savings to relatives at home. A Milan announcement of this morning states that the Mussolini "Government" will advance money to families of workers who prove themselves worthy of support—presumably others will be forced to starve.

After the capitulation of Italy, a German official statement placed the number of Italian workers in Germany as more than 240,000. It also reported at the same time universal declarations of loyalty to Mussolini and the new National Fascist "Government." Hitherto, however, there has been little reliable evidence to indicate the Italian workers' true attitude. The Germans started a vigorous recruiting drive earlier and accompanied it by promises of improved facilities for sending money home. Now these promises probably will be replaced by threats. Recalcitrant workers already have been threatened with dispatch to Reich war factories.

'Latin Union' to Fight Fascists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Representatives of France, Italy, and Republican Spain have formed a "Latin Union" to fight Fascists in their own countries as soon as the Nazis are pushed out.

Count Carlo Sforza, reported on his way to Italy to work with Marshal Pietro Badoglio in the battle against Italy's newly declared enemy—Germany, is Italian President of the Union.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, co-President of the French Committee for National Liberation, has been invited to be French President but has not yet accepted.

Asked to state the purpose of the Union, Lionello Venturi, one of the Italian founders, declared, "We are opposed by the Nazis and the local Fascists so we must organize to fight the local Fascists when the Nazis are shoved out. We must associate together to understand each other and bring our countries to a mutual understanding."

He added that the "Latin Union" is not a union of the three countries, but a drive toward co-operation in the battle for democracy.

There are 16 founders representing the three Latin countries on the Mediterranean and several South American countries, Mr. Venturi said.

Count Sforza and Gaetano Salvemini, Harvard professor and noted anti-Fascist, are among the Italian sponsors.

Spaniards, all of whom served in the Republican Government, include Alvarez Del Vayo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Enrique Ramos, Minister of Justice, and Fernando de Los Rios, Ambassador to the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Col. Randolfo Pacciardi, a leader of the Italian democratic movement, said today that despite the Italian declaration "there could never be co-operation between Italian democrats and the Badoglio Government."

Colonel Pacciardi, an associate of Count Carlo Sforza, noted Italian anti-Fascist now in London en route to Italy, said that a statement by Count Sforza, which was to have been made public by the Free World Association, had been delayed "in order that revisions might be made in London."

Fascists to Dissolve Italian Military Police

By the Associated Press

The Berlin Radio today quoted Roberto Farinacci, Secretary-General of the Fascist Party and Minister of State in the Nazi-inspired puppet Government of Benito Mussolini, as forecasting the possible dissolution of the Carabinieri (Italian military police). The article added that the Carabinieri would be thoroughly reorganized and that all royalist members would be dismissed and transferred to labor service.

Army Remembers Old Home Town

Associated Press from Signal Corps Radiophoto

This 'George Washington' Bridge Is in Italy

The famous Rialto Bridge in Venice has had many copies of it made in many countries, so why shouldn't the Army Engineers, when they built a bridge across a river north of Benevento on the road to Naples, inject a slightly nostalgic note by naming it after the famous span across the Hudson River in New York? Certainly, and that is what they did.

Italy's Aid as Allied Partner Weighed

From the Front

Continued from Page 1

grace—and the military situation there isn't seen to have benefited appreciably by the change in Italy's status from a defeated enemy of a cobelligerent.

On the other side of the front line Italy's formal entry into the war against its former Axis partner is presently meaningless.

For the Italians missed their moment for an armed uprising at the time of Marshal Badoglio's surrender, and their hopes of throwing off the Nazi yoke vanished with the weapons the Germans took away from them.

All that has happened there now is that the Germans are entitled to treat the unfortunate Italians as enemies. Considering the way they have been treating them as friends this hardly seems like an inviting prospect or incitement to resistance among disarmed Italians behind German lines.

French Mystified

In view of the existing war situation in Italy therefore one has to look outside the military field for justification of the Allies' apparent eagerness to put Marshal Badoglio's six-man regime more firmly in the saddle.

The French I have talked with declare themselves unable to see it at all clearly and say they are wondering now whether it doesn't establish a dangerous precedent.

Persons who claim to be able to interpret the views of the French "underground" movement say that the declaration is bound to reawaken there suspicions it was difficult to allay after the Allied deal with the late Admiral Jean Darlan here. That could be explained away—and was—as justified military expediency.

But Frenchmen are now asking guarantees that Marshal Philippe Pétain won't be treated the same way as Marshal Badoglio when the time of France's liberation comes if the explanation is put forward that he really has been doing his best to work subtly against the Germans all the time and striving to save France by methods most painful to himself.

Italian Methods Recalled

Another point for Frenchmen is the intense and widespread resentment among them, both in France and the French Empire overseas, against Italians.

This has been made very evident in North Africa and Corsica, where their sufferings at Italian hands are a fresh and vivid memory, and the French say they have the greatest distaste for the notion that Italians are now their comrades in arms.

They say that the Allied recognition of Marshal Badoglio raises anew the whole question of French recognition and participation in Allied affairs, in the conduct of which they are not yet represented.

To them it seems that Italy's period of probation as a convert to any champion of democracy is too short to permit Marshal Badoglio's assurances in this connection to be taken at face value.

He has declared his intention to broaden the base of his Government. But the question is asked how, when and where?

Victory the Main Test

The answer obviously depends, first, on the speed of the success gained by the Fifth and Eighth Armies in the major campaign in which Italian fighting forces in limited and improverished areas in Italy now under Marshal Badoglio's administration appear likely to be entrusted almost entirely with the provision of labor and technical assistance and carrying out guard duties along communication lines.

In short, there is a feeling that Marshal Badoglio has been given something in the nature of a blank check, though it is recognized that his unrepresentative government is under the closest surveillance, and is still regarded as an emergency production by a defeated nation bound by the blanket terms of the armistice with the Allies. These terms are pledged to the Allies any way and are all that Premier Badoglio's declaration of war appears to guarantee, if it guarantees anything.

Reassurances Needed

Persons in close touch with the resistance movement in its wider sense—in occupied countries other than France—feel that suspicions they believe must be awakened in France must arise in other lands also.

The Italians have sown seeds of deep aversion that isn't dispelled by Marshal Badoglio's statement to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that his war declaration means that "all ties with the dreadful past are broken and my government is proud to be able to march with you on to inevitable victory."

They say people in occupied countries believe their Quislings are only too ready to follow Marshal Badoglio's example if they are assured the same ready recognition the Marshal has received after a period of high-pressure negotiations with his conquerors.

Marshal Badoglio has told the press in the territory within the scope of his administration: "The present Government has clearly defined the task of leading the country until peace has been won. With that its mandate will cease."

Thereafter the Italians are to choose the government they desire. And meanwhile his government "undertakes to complete its tasks as soon as possible by calling up outstanding political personalities of various parties so it shall have a thoroughly democratic character."

This assurance depends for its implementation upon the advance of the Allied armies or upon smuggling the personalities referred to out of German-held territory. For the greater part the country is in German hands and that the Nazi war machine there is growing stronger daily.

The test of the Allies' wisdom in taking the course they have lies in a future period of unpredictable length.

Pledge To All Parties

Immediate benefits would seem to be such improving effect upon Italy's severely shaken morale as latest developments may have, and a firmer guarantee of co-operation already pledged by Marshal Badoglio since the armistice.

The Marshal's latest pledge—to the Italian people this time—is: "The government headed by me will shortly be completed.

"In order that it may constitute a true expression of democratic government in Italy the representatives of every political party will be asked to participate."

This reads like a promise that the Government will be largely composed of political material available behind the Allied lines.

To many persons this seems not particularly impressive at the critical and formative juncture when non-Fascist Italian political parties are just beginning to raise their heads.

Flamboyant Bearing

Officers of the Italian armed services have created an unfortunate impression among some of their opposite numbers in the American and British forces by a somewhat flamboyant bearing, at variance with Italy's military record in this war, and the hordes of bedraggled infantrymen drifting around looking as if not particularly well cared for.

But civilians and service personnel who are so deeply relieved to find themselves apparently out of the war aren't in a mood to rejoice being backed into it again, and many express themselves in terms of fierce criticism both of Marshal Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel.

Churchill Predicts Worst Fighting Ahead

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 14

Telling the British they would be "absolute fools" to count on "an altogether unexpected collapse" of the enemy, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared Oct. 13 "the worst fighting of the war, so far as the British people are concerned, lies ahead."

He told Commons the Government will not at present attempt any "far-reaching changes of a controversial character," such as a Socialist proposal for the nationalization of coal mines, because the controversy might seriously impede the war effort.

Allied Unity Won on Diplomatic Front

Diplomatic Views

Continued from Page 1

ceptions, at extremely low ebb. However, it is expected that some increased sabotage activity in the North is likely to result from this declaration. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the declaration of war will facilitate the taking over of police duties by Italians in liberated portions of the country.

Military Import Belittled

Apart from this, however, the press here today is inclined to belittle the military importance of the move. Furthermore, it is emphasized in Foreign Office circles that "cobelligerency" definitely does not mean that Italy has become an ally. Several British diplomatic correspondents of London newspapers, apparently writing with official inspiration, emphasized that cobelligerency decidedly does not mean that Italy will have any place at the peace table. Nor, they say, does it imply any change in the status of Italian prisoners of war. Finally, they stress that the terms of the armistice remain unaltered and that Italy's status still is that of a "defeated enemy."

But in its potential diplomatic implications for the future the joint three-power statement acknowledging Italy's declaration of war is considered highly encouraging. From the immediate viewpoint, the impression here is that Russian backing given to Badoglio Government thereby is likely to put an end to some, at least, of the criticism that has been leveled lately against the British and United States Governments for treating with the King and Marshal Badoglio. Reference in the tripartite statement to the "absolute and untrammeled right of the people of Italy by constitutional means to decide on the democratic form of government they eventually will have" is in fact generally welcomed as going far to clear up doubts that have been felt here.

Long-Range View

From the longer-range viewpoint, American and British co-operation in this instance holds out the prospect of further initiatives in the diplomatic field. Already there are rumors of something in the wind in connection with Spain.

Authoritative reports reaching London via Lisbon say today that the Spanish Blue Division has now been withdrawn permanently from the Russian Front where it has been fighting since 1941.

Another possible point of diplomatic action unopened by co-operation over Italy is Turkey. Taken in conjunction with Portugal's action in granting facilities in the Azores, it is a logical deduction that granting by Turkey of comparable facilities to the Allies in their approach to the Balkans would be particularly timely as well as of greatest strategic importance. At the other end of Europe, likewise, co-ordinated action of the United States, Britain, and Russia might have some effect just now on the war-weary Finns.

Stimson Comments

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Acceptance of Italy as a co-belligerent probably will have an important bearing on the war against Germany, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today, but it is too early to assess the value of Italian participation.

At a news conference, Mr. Stimson noted that the bulk of the Italian Navy already had joined the Allied forces in the Mediterranean, but offered no suggestion of its potential usefulness as a combat force. The bulk of the Italian Army, he continued, is in German-occupied territory, and a great many units have been disarmed. Some are prisoners of the Germans, but at least a few are fighting the Germans.

Italian civilians in the part of Italy still held by the Nazi forces, Mr. Stimson said, already are co-operating with the Allies in many ways, and their sabotage and partisan warfare have been "very annoying" to the Germans.

The Italian King and his Premier, Marshal Badoglio, have appealed to the Italian people to redouble their efforts to expel German troops from Italian soil, Mr. Stimson said, and "it is reasonable to expect that important aid will thus be rendered to our cause."

Nazi War Phrases Prove Too Ironical

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP)—Such phrases as "according to plan" and "Berlin is informed" have been banned from Danish press headlines on Berlin dispatches because the Danes find them highly amusing, sources in Denmark said today.

German censorship of the Nazi-controlled Danish press issued the new ban.

"According to plan" has been a favorite German explanation of withdrawals on the Russian front.

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Chaplain Says U. S. Soldiers Will Seek to Win the Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — "When the last shot is fired and the last foxhole is empty, some tired American soldier will turn to his buddy and say 'That's that. Now let's win the peace.'

"That is the prediction of a man who has seen both the 1918 and 1943 soldier in action. The Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on U. S. Army and Navy Chaplains, believes that today's American Army is made up of millions of men who want to win the peace as much as they want to march through Berlin and Tokyo."

The quotations are from the Stars and Stripes, African edition. Dr. Pugh was in North Africa at the time he was interviewed. A condensation of the article in the servicemen's weekly newspaper follows:

Experience in Last War

"Dr. Pugh, who was in North Africa last week on a world tour of U. S. military bases was chaplain of a famous Pennsylvania artillery regiment during the last war. As was the custom with chaplains in 1917-18, he served as athletic officer, entertainment officer, censor, and mess officer as well as spiritual adviser. He confesses he is astonished and awed at the difference between his buddies of the Meuse-Argonne and Oise-Aisne offensive and the boys of Tunisia and Italy today.

"The Yanks of 1918 were a singing army, Dr. Pugh recalled. They loved brass bands and flag-waving speeches. They rode to victory on a bandwagon of youthful ideals. Few of them knew much about the world, and they didn't stay overseas long enough to learn very much. We didn't have many heart-to-heart talks with men in those days, because they didn't wonder about anything. They wanted to win the war, and that was all. They were sure that winning the war would of itself make the world safe for their sons.

Realization of Factors

"Their sons have not gone all-out for emotionalism now that their turn to fight has come, Dr. Pugh observes. Today's Yank, he says, knows 'the logical necessity of winning this war.' Brass bands don't work on him today because he is deeply conscious of the factors behind wars.

"Because he thinks that millions of intelligent soldiers are realizing their power, Dr. Pugh said he firmly believes that the peace, whatever kind they wish, will be finally determined by the men who fought the war. They are spending years overseas this time instead of months and they are probably making up their minds just what they want when the fighting for the peace begins.

"'I don't think you will be able to keep these earnest young millions of soldiers away from politics,' Dr. Pugh declared, 'once they have made their minds up just what kind of peace they want.'"

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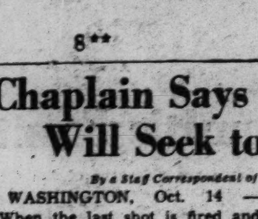

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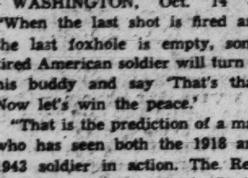

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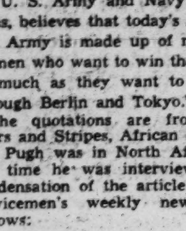

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C. I. O. Leader Hits Vessel Transfers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Hoyt S. Haddock, of the Congress of Industrial Organization's Maritime Committee, representing all C. I. O. maritime unions, charged Oct. 12 that tranfer of American vessels to foreign registry had multiplied since the United States entered the war.

Some transfers of registry, he said, involved international questions and were made solely as "gestures of good will," such as transfers to China and to Eire, but others, he charged, were "solely economic moves to help keep down the standards of American seamen."

The House Merchant Marine Committee approved a bill authorizing suspension of the two-year statute of limitations applicable to suits upon insurance under the marine and war risk insurance section of the Merchant Marine Act.

The WSA, requesting the legislation, explained that censorship and difficulties of communication often made it impossible to determine wheher loss of a vessel was due to marine risks, payable under insurance underwritten by commercial underwriters, or to war risks, underwritten by the WSA.

G. O. P. Policy Group in Drive For Johnston

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—There's to be a change of name on the door of the spacious offices of the Republican Postwar Policy Association here. From now on it will read, "Eric Johnston for President Campaign Headquarters."

In order to leave himself free to back Mr. Johnston (who had nothing to do with all this) Deneen A. Watson has declared the Postwar Policy Association of which he is President "inactive." He says it has fulfilled its purpose now that the Republican Postwar Policy Association has come out with its Mackinac Island declaration and the Republican Members of the House of Representatives have in the main supported the Fulbright resolution.

"The best way to clinch these achievements is to get a candidate who is right on postwar collaboration," Mr. Watson told reporters. Asked what he thought about Wendell Willkie, who will launch his campaign for the candidacy tomorrow at St. Louis, he replied: "We think Johnston can win. That's why we chose him."

There is no doubt that the energetic President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has many admirers. He has addressed numbers of organizations in his role as chief of the Chamber, and has won much appreciation by showing a grasp of the problems of groups other than his own. He is a Spokane, Wash., businessman who has the political good fortune to have "come up the hard way," as his backers say.

On foreign policy he is not an extremist. He favors co-operation of the United Nations after the war and an international police force, but says he does not believe "our civilization is prepared to cope with the problems of an actual world government." This satisfies Mr. Watson, who told reporters he opposes a "super-state."

Mr. Johnston is satisfactory to the Watson group also because of his attitude on domestic policies, which Mr. Watson sums up as in favor of "maintenance of maximum employment, and retention of our American form of government and way of life." "He knows that in the long run jobs can be created by our private enterprise system and not by Government-controlled economy," says Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson's announcement is regarded by some as a trial balloon to learn the reaction of different groups of people to this candidate, just as the Republican Postwar Policy Association itself tested out sentiment on "intervention."

As for Mr. Johnston, he has said he is not interested in being a candidate, and reaffirmed his position yesterday. But Mr. Watson is hopeful that he would become one if assured sufficient support.

Now that the Association itself has become dormant, Mr. Watson is telling how it got its support. In reply to inquiries from reporters he said yesterday that it was financed by Dennis B. Hull, a Chicagoan. About $75,000 was spent since the organization established headquarters in May. Most of this, he said, went to pay expenses of the three meetings held in different parts of the country.

Naples Library Fire Called Vandalism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP) — Characterizing destruction of the Library of the Royal Society of Naples as "an act of carefully planned vandalism," Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, said today "the German military authorities must be held responsible."

The burning of the library, he said, "exhibits the Nazis to the world more clearly than they have exhibited themselves before—as the enemies truly of the human mind and of the things by which it lives."

Four Vital Postwar Resolves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 14

The resolution passed yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee joins the ranks of previously enunciated foreign-policy pronouncements, notably the House-approved Fulbright resolution, the foreign-policy report adopted by the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac Island, Mich., last month, and the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill proposal in which those four Senators advocate establishment of a postwar United Nations military force to keep the peace.

Texts of the House and the Senate Committee resolutions, along with excerpts from the more extensive Mackinac and B2H2 resolutions, follow:

Senate Resolution

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States:

"That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved;

"That the United States co-operate with its comrades in arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

House Resolution

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace, among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein through its constitutional processes."

B2 H2 Resolution

"Resolved, that the Senate advises that the United States take the initiative in calling meetings of representatives of the United Nations for the purpose of forming an organization of the United Nations with specific and limited authority:

"1. To assist in co-ordinating and fully utilizing the military and economic resources of all member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

"2. To establish temporary administrations for Axis-controlled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces until such time as permanent governments can be established.

"3. To administer relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces.

"4. To establish procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements between nations.

"5. To provide for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation."

Mackinac Resolution

"The members of this Republican Postwar Advisory Council consider it to be our duty at the beginning of our work as an advisory council of the Republican Party to declare our approval of the following:

"1. Prosecution of the war by a united nation to conclusive victory over all our enemies, including

"A. Disarmament and disorganization of the armed forces of the Axis;

"B. Disqualification of the Axis to construct facilities for the manufacture of the implements of war;

"C. Permanent maintenance of trained and well equipped armed forces at home.

"2. Responsible participation by the United States in postwar co-operative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

Stronger Senate Declaration On Peace Pledges Backed

Continued from Page 1

of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, the famous H2B2 quartet, believe that something more forthright is imperative.

It was evident this morning that strengthening amendments will be offered to the resolution by members of the full Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, if they fail there, will be offered from the floor of the Senate.

The probable procedure will be that Senator Connally will offer the present draft of the declaration to the Senate shortly, it will then be referred at once, with little or no debate, to the Foreign Relations Committee, which then will reconsider it and should report it back to the Senate without much delay for full debate. There will thus be two opportunities for amendments, in the committee and on the floor of the Senate.

Up to the Public

The prospect of any important amendments succeeding does not seem likely at this moment unless there is an unexpectedly vigorous show of public backing for a clearer commitment.

Senator Connally himself urged the inclusion of military and economic sanctions, but since its dominant purpose is to get agreement at almost any cost, he did not press his proposals.

The only vote cast against the subcommittee draft came from Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin.

The members of the subcommittee beside Senator Connally and Senator La Follette are Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia; Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah; Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate; Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa; Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan; Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine.

"It was our all-out effort to get a resolution regardless of party lines," said Senator Barkley. "The measure is constructive, brief and to the point. It expresses what I think is the overwhelming purpose of the American people and will meet with their approval."

Senator Connally remarked:

"The resolution is the best possible action that could be secured. Unit and harmony are vital if the Senate is to pass a resolution by a substantial majority. Co-operation, conciliation, and accommodation of views had to take place to arrive at something on which all could stand. The resolution is a substantial advance toward international co-operation and the establishment of peace machinery. I think it will pass the Committee and the Senate."

Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch, and Hill greeted the resolution as a "long step forward," but added significantly:

"Naturally, we hope the full committee will further clarify and strengthen the resolution. It seems to us that a potentially universal organization of free nations is the type of international authority which the United States should favor and we see no reason for not saying so plainly. America's position with regard to where the power, or military force, to prevent future aggression should reside could well be clarified. It is our hope that the full committee will consider favorably such changes."

Issue of Sovereignty

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida said the language is "good as far as it goes," but is "too general to constitute a firm declaration of foreign policy on the part of the Senate upon which both the Executive Department of the Government and other nations may rely."

Others questioned the use of the words "sovereign nations," advocated in the subcommittee by Senator Vandenberg. Said Senator George L. Radcliffe (D) of Maryland: "I think we can afford to sacrifice a little sovereignty, if thereby we could prevent another war in 25 years."

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California would have no truck with any of this talk of postwar collaboration. He called it a "straitjacket" and announced that whatever the resolution, he wanted to be counted out.

Representative of the reaction of a group of Senators who, in the past, have opposed binding foreign commitments, was a statement by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas that this "is a real invitation to the other nations of the world to co-operate with the United States in the establishment and maintenance of international authority (but not the creation of any separate authority to prevent aggression and preserve the peace of the world."

Wallace: U. S. Should Foster Postwar Industrial Research

Continued from Page 1

already has been done for agriculture, but on a larger scale."

The Kilgore bill, called "the science mobilization act," would establish a new office of natural "Scientific and Technical Mobilization" under a $12,000-a-year director presiding over a seven-man board designed to foster and coordinate natural scientific research and protect the public interest in new discoveries.

"The possible results are beyond computation," Mr. Wallace said, "but I would estimate that each dollar of Federal money spent in such an enterprise would return in a few years many dollars of increased income—more than enough to compensate the Federal Government for any Federal outlay."

Mr. Wallace argued that the only means of meeting the burden of postwar debt is to expand the nation's industry and to use every technilogical advanc to the full. The burden of postwar Government-interest payment can be kept to the 1929 level if national income is kept high—say at the rate of $130,000,000,000. But this would mean, he said, full and unrestricted use of technilogical advance, which might be defeated if new inventions became the tools of monopolies.

"Evidence before this committee," Mr. Wallace said, "has indicated that most of our present research is concentrated in about 100 companies.

"This concentration, which inevitably results in the restricted dissemination of natural scientific information and knowhow, and the restricted utilization of the benefits of natural science, must be replaced by the broad vasis proposed in the Kilgore bill."

Kaiser Elates Plant

JOHNSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 14 (AP) —Henry J. Kaiser told workers at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation last night that "your union problems are ended," and then led them in singing, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."

Some 6,000 employees attended two rallies, for the day and night shifts, and cheered wildly. It was Mr. Kaiser's first appearance before the workers since he was made president of the company.

Tom de Lorenzo, President of the United Automobile Workers Local of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the plant, shared the platform with Mr. Kaiser.

Mr. De Lorenzo announced that four guards whose arrest by the Navy touched off a strike at the plant six weeks ago would return as production employees.

Allied Planes Blast Rabaul In Day Attack

Continued from Page 1

ping and harbor installations and Lightnings hovered high above to insure that enemy fighters did not break up the ordered progress of the attack.

Only 40 Intereceptors

Actually only 40 Japanese fighters got into the air at all to try to intercept and 29 of them were shot down.

Pilots described how completely the Japanese were taken off guard. Capt. Robert K. Kaplan of California said: "there was little or no interception as far as I could see. All ships appeared to be at anchor, like ducks sitting on a pond."

Others told how, immediately the first shock of the attack was over, destroyers and small craft began scurrying frantically about as though trying to get away from their own wakes and avoid the Allies' hail of steel.

Planes Caught on Fields

Meanwhile, Mitchells caught planes on fields at Lakanau Tobera and Munakanau and bowled them over like ninepins.

This terrific blow at Rabaul raises the curtain on what might be considered a new act in the Southwest Pacific drama.

Previously there had been only three daylight raids on this important base, in October and November, 1942, and in January, 1943. These were minor affairs and much less effective. In those day, however, it was the maximum effort of which the Allies were capable.

Changed Aspect

Between then and now victories of great strategic importance have happened which have changed the whole aspect of Rabaul's position as the main base of the Southwest Pacific.

With occupation of Kiriwina and Woodlark Islands, with control of airfields in the Huon Gulf, the Allies' effective bomber range has been pushed forward hundreds of miles. Rabaul is in fact no longer, as far as the air goes, a Japanese rear base. It is almost a front-line area under threat of constant and direct assault from several directions. Its use can be controlled almost as easily as Wewak.

That the Japanese have been nervous over the present situation was shown by their recent small-scale attacks against Trobriands and other airfields from which a United Nations attack could be launched.

Japanese Problem

The measure of strength of the enemy air force in these regions is limited to the number of planes which the enemy was able to collect for these attacks, which thereby became completely ineffective.

At such a critical time it would have been imagined that the Japanese would have used everything they had to break up the Allied aerial encroachment on their key base. That they did not do more than they did must mean that they could not or did not choose to do so.

This in itself is a factor of highest significance.

Sergeant Serves On One Big Jury

COLLEGE PARK, Ga.—Sergeant Willie J. Banks, summoned for jury duty, wrote the Judge:

"Am sorry to inform you that it will be impossible for me to report . . . because . . . I was called up for jury duty almost a year ago, and have been serving continuously both day and night ever since. This jury is composed of several million guys from all parts of the United States.

"We have been on a three-cornered murder case during all this time and have already found one of them guilty. . . . The other two are fighting their case desperately, but it seems their defense counsel have almost collapsed."

The Sergeant is attached to a bombardment squadron at Lowry Field, Denver.

Two Cuban Agriculturists At Hampton for Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., Oct. 14—Two Cuban agriculturists, who will do special research in the growing of cotton and corn in the division of agriculture at Hampton Institute, have arrived at the college, accompanied by Jose Garcia Inerarity of the Department of Agriculture in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba.

They are Euloigo Laserie and Alberto Drake, whose traveling and living expenses are being provided by the Cuban Government and who will study on tuition scholarships from Hampton Institute, which has also recently awarded a scholarship in home economics to Miss Ondine Marcos of Havana.

Labor Contract Blamed In Brewster Plane Probe

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 — An ironclad labor contract depriving management of any power to discipline or discharge workers was laid bare before a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee today as fundamentally responsible for failure of the expanded Brewster Aeronautical Corporation to produce more than a meager few fighters and bombers in two years of operations.

Simultaneously, Committee Congressmen, in sharp questioning which madethe morning's sesstion a rough voyage for Ralph K. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accused the Navy Department of serious laxness in failing to act under Presidential wartime powers to abrogate that labor contract.

The Navy was accused of inserting one management after another at the Brewster plants in the vain hope of boosting production when, it was asserted by Committee members, the real remedy was to threaten to cancel the Navy contract unless the local union should agree to a revision of its contract with the Brewster Company.

Indications were given, however, that the Brewster case, probably the more serious instance of production failure in American wartime aviation, was on the road to solution. A National War Labor Board decision on the Brewster labor contract is imminently expected, pending which a NWLB arbitration is now in action at the Brewster factories. And Assistant Secretary Bard said he had been informed in the past 24 hours that the reinforced Kaiser management and Mr. De Lorenzo, local labor leader, have now arrived at a satisfactory agreement.

A subsidiary question, that of the refusal of plant workers who were inducted as Coast Guard Temporary Reservists to take their guard posts at the Johnstown plant because their labor seniority rights were not respected, underwent strong discussion. Mr. Bard said he did not approve the rehiring of four of these guards who were court-martialed for insubordination, but explained that the Secretary of the Navy had remitted the sentences because "their military indoctrination had not been sufficient to make them realize what they were doing."

Representative Robert A. Grant (R) of Indiana told Mr. Bard that Mr. De Lorenzo, local United Automobile Workers union President at Johnsonville had announced that the four guards would return to the plant as production workers tomorrow.

The Assistant Secretary said that he personally did not believe they should be re-hired, but that the Navy was concerned with stirring up the fewest labor disputes in the hope of getting the largest plane production.

"Isn't this reinstatement an indication that the Kaiser policy will be one of appeasement?" Representative F. Edward Herbert (D), of Louisiana, asked.

Mr. Bard suggested that further questions as to future Brewster policies be put to Mr. Kaiser himself, who will testify before the House Committee later in the week. Mr. De Lorenzo is also expected to be a witness at later hearings, as well as Frederick Rieble, Jr., one of the presidents installed with Navy approval in the search for efficiency. This afternoon's witnesses were Navy inspectors and other Navy officials at the plants.

Under questioning Mr Bard admitted that the Brewster management's continual lack of ability to discipline and discharge workers and the labor union's full control over all questions of seniority, placement of workers and other shop questions, was the "core of all the difficulties."

Asked why the Navy had not taken action to alter this contract, Mr. Bard said it felt itself bound to accede to existing agreements when it put the Brewster Company under a quasi-Navy management during one month of 1942. He stressed that in other instances where the Navy had taken over plants to reorganize and boost production, it had done a more thorough job of assuming full control.

The Navy was not, however, inactive, Mr. Bard insisted. It appealed to the conciliation services of the Labor Department, to the National War Labor Board, and to other officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Each time we put in a new management, we had hopes," he added.

"You changed management with no results," Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota remarked. "Have you looked into the possibility of changing De Lorenzo?"

"He has what is called an autonomous contract with the C. I. O." Mr. Bard replied. "This means that he is absolute dictator of his union. No labor officer can give him orders."

Asked by the questioning Congressmen if it were possible for any man to go into the Brewster plant and operate it effectively under the present labor agreement, Mr. Bard reflected a moment and then replied: "No."

"But the management has asked for changes," he added, "and the War Labor Board is going to make a decision as to those clauses which are in dispute in the present labor contract. Meanwhile the NWLB has sent its own arbitrator there, empowered to settle day-to-day disputes. If labor and management don't play ball, the NWLB has threatened to take the maintenance of membership clause away from the union."

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Future Italy To Depend On Promises Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—In a survey of the trend of events in Italy, present and future, the Foreign Policy Association foresees the complete extinction of the Savoy dynasty, and declares that the emerging postwar world would be largely conditioned by the manner in which the Allies fulfilled their obligations to the liberated people of Italy.

The Association warned that "there can be no doubt that the victorious Allies will bear the heavier share of responsibility" for the new Italy which will emerge from the war.

The report, prepared by C. Grove Haines, Professor of History and Director of Area and Language Studies of the armed service program at Syracuse University, said that "What is done in Italy may well be taken as the measure of what will follow elsewhere. Allied action can inspire confidence, hope and courage; or it can create disillusionment, despair, and fear.

"It is hard to exaggerate the importance of this obligation. Upon the nature of its fulfillment will depend not only the future of Italy, but also, to a considerable extent, that of the emerging postwar world."

House of Savoy Test

Concerning Italy's political destiny, the report declared that "whatever other developments may occur, the fate of the Savoy dynasty seems already sealed.

"The bitter experience of Fascism will not be quickly unlearned. It has undoubtedly both strengthened the will for democracy and discredited the older parliamentary and party system. However, 21 years of repression, imprisonment, and exile of potential leaders, and indoctrination of youth, are bound to place serious obstacles in the way of healthy political development for some time to come.

"The future of relations between Church and State is a thorny question on which opinions are sharply divided, although exponents of both factions are in substantial agreement that very great changes are in prospect. Whether or not loyal churchmen justify Fascism, there are indications today that the Church as a whole stands to suffer, at least temporarily, for alliance with Fascism on the part of some of its most important figures."

Economic-Social Sphere

Regarding Italy's economic and social prospects, the author declared that "for 20 years the working classes have been the principal victims of the Fascist dictatorship. Fascism took from them their free unions and herded them into state-controlled syndicates in which they had no practical rights other than to pay dues, listen, and obey. Strikes and boycotts were prohibited and the right to bargain for better wages or conditions of labor was nullified by the very machinery created with the professed purpose of safeguarding it. Whatever forms labor organization may take, we may be sure that workers will demand a fuller share in the nation's economic life.

"Correspondingly, such rights and privileges as capital enjoyed in the Fascist era will be radically diminished. To understand the nature of these rights and privileges and the kind of problem they pose for the future, a few significant points need to be emphasized.

"In general it can be said that Fascism was always more tender in its treatment of property than of labor, but this must not obscure the fact that the Government steadily and increasingly encroached on the sphere of private enterprise, in response to the depression needs of the national economy and the dynamics of Fascist imperialism.

"This trend speeded up business mergers and the growth of cartels and monopoly organizations, often supported and sometimes controlled by the Government. One of the great problems of the postwar period, therefore, will be the disposition of monopolies directly controlled by the State and of the great producers' combinations, which the State supported and encouraged but did not own."

Cyclograph—Detective at Work

Austin C. Lescarboura

New Instrument Tests Armor-Piercing Shell

Young woman testing armor-piercing shell on the Cyclograph, new instrument developed by Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc.

New Instrument Detects Flaws Without Destruction of Metals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 14—The Cyclograph, another in the long line of electronic instruments that are improving the quality of materials and equipment going into the United States war effort and making United Nations arms superior to those of the Axis, was shown to members of the daily and trade press at the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., here recently.

The Cyclograph has three primary functions. It is an electronic metallurgical analyzer, an automatic sorter and metal locator. In the experimental stage, units have been spotted in a number of war plants throughout the country to guard against output of imperfect materials.

Under ordinary procedure, if a certain lot of metal products is suspected of being below standard, the metallurgist must take a group of samplings of the lot and destroy them to see if their structure and composition are up to par. With the Cyclograph, nothing is destroyed. The metal suspected of being imperfect is tested on the machine and a cathode-ray tube grades the pieces of metallic material in a fraction of a second. Thousands of pieces thus can be tested in a very short time.

Metals Graded

As an electronic analyzer, the Cyclograph grades pieces of metallic material according to case depth, depth of decarburization, amount of cold-working, brittleness, hardness gradients, and structure. As an automatic sorter, the instrument will, if all other variables are reasonably constant, sort metal parts according to analysis, heat treatment, structure, size, wall-thickness of tubing, thickness of plating or cladding, whether magnetic or nonmagnetic. As a metal locator, it will detect the presence of any metal in nonmagnetic material with a sensitivity depending upon the mass of the particles to be detected.

The Du Mont development has undergone critical and exhaustive trials in the hands of metallurgists, production men and ordnance experts for several months.

"New standards of product uniformity, production efficiency, and general economy are being established by the Cyclograph," a spokesman for the Company said. "A whole new field of metallurgical testing has been opened up."

Basis of Operation

Technically speaking, the instrument operates on the principle that the metallurgical properties to be assessed cause variations in the core loss of a tuned pickup coil which surrounds the piece under test. These variations affect the shape of an easily interpreted visible pattern or oscillogram displayed on a cathode-ray indicator screen. By means of the pattern variations, a semiskilled operator easily can determine differences in metallurgical properties of a number of ostensibly similar parts.

This method obviates the conventional checkup techniques of sawing the samples and chemically etching the cross sections, or drilling or filing for samples to submit to chemical test or some other means destructive to the pieces.

The Du Mont Company is beginning the production of these instruments but will not sell them outright. It will lease them to users in order to facilitate maintenance, alteration, and operational satisfaction and because each application of the Cyclograph requires individual engineering treatment.

N. J. Employers Get Minors' Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13 — A total of 1,197 New Jersey employers have obtained permits since last April to employ minors 16 to 18 years up to 48 hours a week, 10 hours a day, State Labor Commissioner John J. Toohey, Jr., reported today.

The Commissioner advised Gov. Charles Edison on the administration of the wartime dispensatory labor laws, saying 1,529 requests for permission to hire such minors, under terms of legislation that took effect last April 8, had been received. He said he denied 147 applications and that 17 were withdrawn. Action is pending on the others.

The new legislation authorized Mr. Toohey to permit the hiring of minors 16 to 18 years for 48 hours a week in establishments producing or processing food or other materials essential to the prosecution of the war.

Germans Say Rome Not 'Another Naples'

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Rome correspondent of Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm newspaper, quoted German sources Oct. 13 as saying the Italian Capital would not become "another Naples," that Nazi troops would not fight in or near the city.

"The battle and destruction of Naples will not be repeated," it was said.

The correspondent declared, however, that the Germans were optimistic about the fighting in Southern Italy and believed that they would be able to hold Rome a long time.

Three Quit Ramirez Cabinet In Protest Against Axis Tie

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez has accepted the resignations of three Cabinet members, all regarded as favoring a break with the Axis.

An official announcement last night said unity of the Government would not be affected by the resignations.

Argentina still maintains relations with Germany, the only Latin American nation to do so. The Government's foreign policy has been a bitterly debated issue in secret cabinet meetings and in the press.

Demonstrators shouting "neutrality" jammed the Calle Florida, one of Buenos Aires' main thoroughfares, a block from the United States Embassy. Norman Armour, U. S. Ambassador to Argentina, had returned yesterday from a visit to Washington. Police used tear gas to halt the demonstration and arrested more than a score of persons.

The demonstrators distributed leaflets, one of which declared that "neutrality is in danger because powerful enemies of the country are conspiring to crush it—rupture is treason."

Cabinet members who resigned were Jorge Santa Marina, Minister of Finance; Brig. Gen. Elbio Anaya, Minister of Justice and Public Education, and Vice-Admiral Ismael Galindez, Minister of Public Works. Their withdrawals confronted the Ramirez Government with probably its most serious crisis since it assumed power through the June 4 revolution.

(A Montevideo dispatch said the newspaper El Diario quoted private reports from Buenos Aires as saying the full Cabinet had quit.

(Two other Montevideo newspapers, La Manana and El Pais, had quoted private telephone reports from Buenos Aires as saying three Cabinet members resigned two days ago. El Diario said this provoked a crisis which led to the others walking out.)

Restoration Planned For Old San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 5—While Los Angeles is making preliminary plans for a great postwar exposition, San Diegans are peering ahead even farther for a State-wide celebration, which will have for its central theme—dedication of the restoration of Old San Diego, the "Plymouth Rock of the Pacific Coast."

A citizens' committee to start planning for the rehabilitation of this historic spot where California began has been named, and a survey is soon to begin to determine the cost of the project.

Heading the committee as honorary chairman is George W. Marston, philanthropist, and longtime civic leader. Frank G. Forward, a native son, is general chairman.

Officials of State, city and county are pledged to help rebuild this spot—even possibly to the restoration of the Presidio where civilization was kept alive for 60 years after the padres and the Spanish troops came to this coast.

Air Force Hero's Widow And Navy Officer to Wed

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., attractive widow of the Air Force hero, and Dr. J. Watson Pedlow, Philadelphia chemical engineer and now a Navy lieutenant (j.g.), will be married Friday.

The wedding reportedly will take place in Pennsylvania.

At Philadelphia Mrs. Mary Pedlow said her son and Mrs. Kelly had been "trying to keep it a secret." Mrs. Pedlow said she knew they became engaged after he met Mrs. Kelly several months ago while he was on the West Coast on duty.

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The Home Forum

Essentials to Growth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the summer many patriotic citizens devoted much time and effort to the planting and cultivation of victory gardens. One of the first discoveries made by many of the gardeners was the fact that plants which received a generous amount of sunlight grew and produced much better than those shaded by trees and buildings. In other words, they found that most plants need an adequate amount of sunlight just as much as they need good soil and systematic cultivation.

Is this not illustrative of the chief need of mankind—the need for the sunlight of Truth and Love? The Psalmist, aware of the need and its supply, sang (Psalms 27:1): "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?" And again, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path" (119:105).

Means for human enlightenment and improvement are numerous and close at hand. Mankind has built for itself great universities and fine libraries. To educate themselves, men and women make great effort. They master a trade or a profession and achieve what is called success. But only too often does such success fail to bring the expected happiness and satisfaction. Why? Is it not because the sunlight and nourishing warmth of Truth and Love have been neglected? Students of Christian Science are finding these qualities indispensable to progress and satisfying achievement; for they enable one to differentiate between what is good and what is evil, between the true and the counterfeit. Indeed, they are essential to the cultivation of our mental victory gardens. The sunlight or understanding of Truth and Love teaches us to seek and cherish only what is worthwhile and lasting rather than what is false and untrustworthy.

* * *

What is it that would cast a shadow on one's existence and rob him of the spiritual good so essential to his happiness and well-being? Is it not ignorance of man's true heritage as a child of God? That the darkness of ignorance is not necessary or even natural is clearly set forth in the Scriptures. For example, the Apostle John writes of the Christ (John 1:9), "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." In proof of the power of this Light, Jesus healed and comforted the sick and sinning, and raised the dead. That he enlightened his disciples and followers we have abundant evidence in the many Biblical accounts of their healing and regenerating work. That his followers today are being blessed by the same Light is evidenced by the growing number of men, women, and children who gratefully testify to the healing of all manner of sickness, sin, and discord through spiritual means alone.

Ignorance of the ever-present Christ would appear to manifest itself in various forms and guises. Unkind criticism, fear, suspicion, anxiety for loved ones, hatred, resentment, impatience, and selfishness are some of the mental obstructions that cast shadows on the lives and activities of men and women and rob them of the spiritual light and warmth which are ever flowing from God to man. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 510), "Truth and Love enlighten the understanding, in whose 'light shall we see light;' and this illumination is reflected spiritually by all who walk in the light and turn away from a false material sense."

* * *

Just as ignorance of mathematics, of music, languages and literature, can be removed by an earnest and systematic study of these subjects, so ignorance of the harmonious facts of true being can be eliminated by letting in the light of Truth, Life, and Love. This is made possible by a sincere and faithful use of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, that key to the Scriptures through which the long-preserved treasures of the Bible are unlocked and made practical in all the affairs of one's daily life. Here God is revealed as the only cause and creator, and the real man and the real universe are shown to be the expression of God. As the true understanding of God and man is gained, the ills and discords of material sense fade away. They are seen for what they are—illusions, nothingness—with no more substance or reality than a mirage.

The unfailing effect of spiritual enlightenment is increasing harmony. The rich rewards which follow the study and application of this Science of Life are summed up in these lines from "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy (pp. 204, 205): "Through the accession of spirituality, God, the divine Principle of Christian Science, literally governs the aims, ambition, and acts of the Scientist. The divine ruling gives prudence and energy; it banishes forever all envy, rivalry, evil thinking, evil speaking and acting; and mortal mind, thus purged, obtains peace and power outside of itself. This practical Christian Science is the divine Mind, the incorporeal Truth and Love, shining through the mists of materiality and melting away the shadows called sin, disease, and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Island Morning

Here the mornings are Bible-new,
Clear with beginning,
A wind that never blew before
Visiting the pines;
A sea I never heard before
Speaking in the unmeasured spray;
Day like a door opening
Where I stand,
With the flower of dawn,
The stem of stars,
In my hand.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF LUCAS VAN LEYDEN: *A Drawing by Albrecht Dürer*

THERE ARE MANY reasons why this drawing by the great German master, Albrecht Dürer, is especially interesting.

First, it is the portrait of a Flemish master of the engraving and wood-cut with whom Dürer became friendly when he visited the Netherlands in 1520. The visit took place when Dürer was at the height of his capacities and a celebrated artist. It was, in a sense, a business trip, for the artist's baggage was well stocked with engravings and wood-cuts which he planned to market or exchange, but many of which he gave away. He was warmly welcomed by Flemish painters and they fêted him with a lavish banquet. Dürer, of course, had broad tastes in friendship, seeking also the society of grandees and scholars.

Dürer turned out many a portrait, and no doubt there were abundant demands upon his skill. It is unlikely that he received any payment for this picture of his Flemish friend and fellow artist, for there was probably a friendly exchange of likenesses. Carel Van Mander wrote in his "Schilderboeck" in 1604:

"He came to the Netherlands, and he visited artists, and looked at their works with great interest and pleasure. He was deeply interested in their personalities, especially that of Lucas van Leyden; the story is told how he looked at this artist with so much emotion that his breath and speech failed; then he embraced him very enthusiastically, and was surprised to find that this great man with a great reputation had such a small figure. . . . These two great enlightened souls—ornaments, the one to Upper Germany, the other to the Netherlands—made portraits of each other and enjoyed each other's friendly company exceedingly."

It was in silverpoint that this beautiful half-length, three-quarter view of Lucas was drawn.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Sir Thomas More and the U.S.S.R.

IT WAS A wonderful day, all blue and gold. The catalpa tree was turning yellow in the courtyard. I had just come in from the country, where the sumacs were red and the birches a pale and lambent chrome; where the Michaelmas daisies and the black-eyed Susans were rioting; where the maples were beginning their yearly miracle of color change.

I saw Araminta's dilapidated convertible at the curb, so I knew what to expect. As I opened my door and took off my coat and hat, I heard Mandy's sigh from the passage; it held a Cassandra-like note: "Mis' Armie's here."

I went into the sitting-room. Araminta was there, on the floor in the midst of books, my books. She had them arranged in fairly neat piles around her. She was reading a small blue one, from which she looked up with a grin.

"What *are* you doing, Araminta?"

She went on grinning. "Did you know that old Sir Thomas More was a Communist?"

"Sir Thomas? 'Utopia?' I haven't read him since college. Was he a Communist?"

"He surely was; co-operative farming and —and incubators."

"Don't be silly. They didn't have them in Henry the Eighth's time."

"Oh, yes, they did. Just listen: 'No howsholde or ferme in the countrey hath fewer than xl persones men and women, besydes two bondmen. . . . And every . . . fermes or families have one heade ruler, whyche is called a Philarche'!"

"What about the incubators?"

"That's further on: 'They bringe up a greate multitude of pulleyne, and that by a mervaylouse policye. For the hennes dooe not sytte upon the egges: but by keepynge theym in a certayne equall heate they bringe lyfe into them, and hatche theym!' "

* * *

I took the book from her. "I'd forgotten all that. He *was* modern. See what he says about labor. No one is to work more than six hours a day; and they are to have free lectures, 'daylye early in the morning,' before they go to work. Only they don't have to attend them; they can work at some craft instead. But they are not to shoot craps."

"Yes, I saw that bit,—"

"That's the worst of utopias; their makers are always for persuading people to do things that they want themselves."

"But you don't want to shoot craps?"

"No, of course not. It is just that I don't like being told positively not to."

"I expect the Utopians did—behind the barns, where the Philarche couldn't see them."

"Well, they hadn't any money; so it wouldn't have been too baneful."

* * *

Araminta was deep in another book.

"I ask you again, Araminta, what *are* you doing with all my books out on the floor?"

"Oh, didn't you know? It's for the soldiers."

"Araminta! I've given all my spares, and more, to them."

"Oh, no, you haven't. Don't you love Mr. Toad when he reforms?"

"You can't give them my 'Wind in the Willows'!"

"I can, too. I know an airman who will just love it."

"I do like Mr. Toad best—he is so unscrupulous; but don't let that encourage you."

"I see what you mean. I do, too; but I'd like to be Mr. Badger: those halls underground."

"And you can't give them my anthologies of poetry! They don't want *them*."

"Yes, they do; they eat them up. Besides, I've left you six."

"But there is always one poem in them that isn't in the others."

"That is just the poem the U. S. Marines will want to read."

"They won't want Trollope," I said in despair. "No one reads Trollope now but me; and I read him every year. I really need Trollope."

"Everyone needs Trollope. Lily Dale is the nicest girl I know."

"I like Lily, too; I like Eleanor Bold. Trollope liked his womenfolk rather *intransigeantes*."

"I don't think you mean that word, do you?"

"Yes, I do. It was his mother, I expect. She was a great one. She cashed in on us, too, once on a time."

Araminta began gathering the books into heaps. "Mandy!" she called. Mandy came to the door and looked disapprovingly at Araminta: "Yes, Mis' Armie."

"Mandy, help Mis' Euterpe and me down to the car with these books."

Mandy and I filled our arms. There was nothing more to say. We piled them into the car and Araminta drove away.

* * *

I walked back into the sitting-room. Sir Thomas More lay on the floor alone. I suppose no one would want to read him now; not even the Marines. Perhaps the A. M. G. might use him. I wondered. I picked him up and thought of the house in Chelsea; of Erasmus; of the devoted daughter Margaret. I thought of them all, sitting perhaps in the garden which led down to the Thames, while Sir Thomas read, in Latin, his first draft of "Utopia."

Erasmus would sit smiling, no doubt. Margaret would look at the river flowing by, her thoughts not all on the long Latin sentences; the others, the beloved wife, the younger children, coming into the picture at intervals. He speaks of them in his book; of being in Antwerp and of his "fervente desyre" to see "my native countrey, my wyfe and my chyldren, whom I dyd muche longe and covete to see, because that at that time I had been more then iiii Monethes from them."

Did the shadow of swiftly-coming sorrow lie across his pages as he peered far into the future; longing to see that time when men would no more enslave each other—drawing an utopia which is so near our present day ideals in some respects?

* * *

The Thames is still flowing past Chelsea, as it was in his day. I took the book and propped it up against the Beatrix Potter books, which were all Araminta had left me on one shelf. He leant against Peter Rabbit a little sadly, I thought. His dark blue binding seemed rather dull in that place.

"I might send him," I thought, "to Moscow." And I laughed a little, thinking of Lenin in the British Museum, those long years ago, with Karl Marx before him. And I saw Sir Thomas looking over his shoulder, a little sorrowfully, a little quizzically, but probably somewhat hopefully, too.

EUTERPE

Red Sunset

Across the lake, through skeletons of elms,
Vermilion stains the sky and overwhelms
All other color. Sky and earth and air
Are drenched, as if a wild, red rain fell there.
One moment past, the earth was blue and white;
But, now, upon the threshold of the night,
There is a brief, enchanted interlude.
All earth is rosy. Nothing may intrude,
No blue nor gray nor green nor gold to break
The ghostly red on ground and tree and lake.

LOIS KINGSLEY PELTON

Erfordernisse des Wachstums

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WÄHREND des Sommers widmeten viele Vaterlandsfreunde viel Zeit und Mühe dem Anbau und der Pflege von Siegesgärten. Viele dieser Gärtner entdeckten bald, daß Pflanzen, die viel Sonnenlicht hatten, viel besser gediehen und einen viel größeren Ertrag lieferten als Pflanzen, die im Schatten der Bäume und Gebäude standen. Mit andern Worten, sie fanden, daß die meisten Pflanzen in demselben Maße reichliches Sonnenlicht brauchen, wie sie guten Boden und planmäßige Pflege brauchen.

Veranschaulicht dies nicht das Hauptbedürfnis der Menschheit—das Bedürfnis nach dem Sonnenlicht der Wahrheit und der Liebe? Der Psalmist, der Not und ihrer Abhilfe gewahr, sang (Ps. 27, 1): „Der Herr ist mein Licht und mein Heil; vor wem sollte ich mich fürchten!" Und ein andermal: „Dein Wort ist meines Fußes Leuchte und ein Licht auf meinem Wege" (Ps. 119, 105).

Zahlreiche Mittel zur Belehrung und Vervollkommnung sind unmittelbar zur Hand. Die Menschen haben sich große Universitäten und vortreffliche Büchereien gebaut. Männer und Frauen bringen große Opfer in ihrem Bemühen, sich auszubilden. Sie meistern ein Handwerk oder einen Beruf und erreichen das, was Erfolg genannt wird. Aber nur zu oft bringt ein solcher Erfolg nicht die erwartete Freudigkeit und Befriedigung. Warum? Offenbar weil das Sonnenlicht und die nährende Wärme der Wahrheit und der Liebe vernachlässigt worden sind. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter finden diese Eigenschaften für Fortschritt und befriedigendes Vollbringen unerläßlich; denn sie befähigen einen, zwischen dem Guten und dem Bösen, zwischen dem Wahren und der Fälschung zu unterscheiden. Ja, sie sind Erfordernisse der Pflege unserer mentalen Siegesgärten. Das Sonnenlicht oder Verständnis der Wahrheit und der Liebe lehrt uns nur das suchen und wertschätzen, was der Mühe wert und dauernd ist, nicht das, was unwahr und unzuverlässig ist.

Was ist es, das einen Schatten auf unser Dasein werfen und uns des geistig Guten berauben möchte, das für unser Glück und Wohlergehen so wesentlich ist? Ist es nicht Unkenntnis des wahren Erbes des Menschen als des Kindes Gottes? Daß die Finsternis der Unkenntnis nicht nötig oder auch nur natürlich ist, ist in der Bibel klar gezeigt. Der Apostel Johannes schreibt z. B. vom Christus (Joh. 1, 9): „Das war das wahrhaftige Licht, welches alle Menschen erleuchtet, die in diese Welt kommen". Jesus bewies die Kraft dieses Lichts, indem er die Kranken und die Sünder heilte und ermutigte und die Toten auferweckte. Dafür, daß er seine Jünger und Nachfolger belehrte, haben wir reichen Beweis in den vielen biblischen Geschichten von ihrer heilenden und erneuernden Arbeit. Daß seine heutigen Nachfolger durch dasselbe Licht gesegnet werden, ist an der wachsenden Zahl Männer, Frauen und Kinder zu sehen, die dankbar bezeugen, daß sie von Krankheit, Sünde und Widerwärtigkeit aller Art durch geistige Mittel allein geheilt worden sind.

Unkenntnis des immergegenwärtigen Christus scheint sich in mannigfaltigen Formen und Verkleidungen zu bekunden. Unfreundliches Tadeln, Furcht, Argwohn, Besorgnis um liebe Angehörige, Haß, Groll, Ungeduld und Selbstsucht sind einige der mentalen Hindernisse, die auf das Leben und Wirken der Menschen Schatten werfen und sie des geistigen Lichts und der Wärme berauben, die dem Menschen immer von Gott zufließen. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 510): „Die Wahrheit und die Liebe erleuchten das Verständnis, in dessen ‚Licht wir das Licht sehen', und diese Erleuchtung wird von allen, die im Lichte wandeln und sich von dem falschen materiellen Sinn abwenden, geistig widergespiegelt".

Geradeso wie Unkenntnis im Rechnen, in der Musik, in Sprachen und in der Literatur durch ernstes und planmäßiges Erlernen dieser Gegenstände beseitigt werden kann, kann Unkenntnis der harmonischen Tatsachen des wahren Seins durch Einlassen des Lichts der Wahrheit, des Lebens und der Liebe beseitigt werden. Dies ist ermöglicht durch aufrichtigen und gewissenhaften Gebrauch des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, jenes Schlüssels zur Heiligen Schrift, durch den die langverwahrten Schätze der Bibel erschlossen und auf alle Angelegenheiten unseres täglichen Lebens anwendbar gemacht werden. Hier ist Gott als die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer enthüllt, und der wirkliche Mensch und das wirkliche Weltall sind als der Ausdruck Gottes gezeigt. In dem Maße, wie das wahre Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen erlangt wird, verschwinden die Leiden und Widerwärtigkeiten des materiellen Sinnes. Sie werden als das erkannt, was sie sind—Trugvorstellungen, Nichtsheiten—die so wenig Wesenheit oder Wirklichkeit haben wie eine Luftspiegelung.

Die unfehlbare Wirkung geistiger Erleuchtung ist zunehmende Harmonie. Die reichen Belohnungen, die das Ergebnis des Ergründens und Anwendens dieser Wissenschaft des Lebens sind, sind in folgenden Zeilen aus "Miscellaneous Writings" von Mrs. Eddy (S. 204, 205) zusammengefaßt: „Durch die Vermehrung der Geistigkeit regiert Gott, das göttliche Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft, buchstäblich die Ziele, das Streben und die Handlungen des Wissenschafters. Die göttliche Herrschaft gibt Klugheit und Tatkraft, verbannt auf ewig allen Neid, allen Wettstreit, alles böse Denken, alles böse Reden und Handeln, und das sterbliche Gemüt, so geläutert, erlangt Frieden und Kraft außerhalb seiner selbst. Diese praktische Christliche Wissenschaft ist das göttliche Gemüt, die unkörperliche Wahrheit und Liebe, die durch die Nebel der Materialität hindurchscheint und die Schatten, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod genannt, vergehen läßt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

One of the Best Barns in the Country

IT WAS A NEAT, plain farm, two hundred and fifty acres, virtually all under cultivation. The house was set back at what was termed "a nice distance from the road"—a white house with pink trimmings and a narrow porch. The front yard was not fenced in, but August made the boys keep the grass mowed, and it presented a neat appearance. Tall summer lilies, orange with dark spots, grew near the front porch in a spreading patch. On the west of the house stood the windbreak—two rows of elms that were lofty now, rather thin, and close together. The lawn ended at their trunks in a ridge of high grass and feathery weeds that the boys could not keep cut. A barbed-wire fence, caught together in one place by a wooden staple, separated them from the cornfield. The lofty upper branches rustled and moved slightly against the blue sky. In the evening their outlines were blurred and there was a sadness in their dark leafiness, high and motionless.

The wide yard sloped east to the barns and sheds across "the drive." It was worn bare of grass about the buildings. . . . The geese ran squawking across it when teams drove in. The great barn stood at the end of the slope, raised on a high foundation, with an inclined platform of heavy planks that thundered and shook under the horses' hoofs. Everyone about here remembered when August Kaetterhenry had put up this barn. It was painted white, as was the silo, and on the peak of the roof were two cupolas with slatted sides, and lightning rods that glittered intermittently upon the blueness of the sky. . . .

It was one of the best barns in the country there when it was put up. All of Kaetterhenry's buildings were good. The old barn had been made over by his brother-in-law, Hans Stille, into a granary and milk-house, painted white, too, the ground always slippery and muddy about the milk-house, a dribble of yellow ears leaking out from the corn-crib, kernels scattered in front of it, where the chickens were pecking. On the slope nearer the house the windmill stood, with the tank beside it, a bare steel skeleton giving off sudden flashes, the grey-painted wheel turning now fast, now slow, up there in the sky.

"Yes," people said when they drove past, "Kaetterhenry's done pretty good here. Well, he's a worker all right."

They admired the neat, square fields of oats and corn, the high rolling pasture dotted with white clover, a few wild plum-trees set slanting, delicate and lonely, here and there.

"Yes, sir, he's got a nice farm." — From "Country People," by RUTH SUCKOW. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Dam Is Built

They came and built a wall
(With their ingenious urge)
Against your powered depth,
Against your tawny surge.
With concrete and steel they came
Like beavers laying mines,
And raised a mighty structure
With hard cubistic lines
To hold your water back
For their great dynamos,
(Electricity, they said,
Is where your water flows).
But you did not, as I'd have thought,
Turn tempestuous black
Or froth about at your restraint
Because they held you back;
I marvel at your way instead—
And surely I must take
A lesson as you gently spread
Yourself a lovely lake
Of opal, silver, crystal, blue
Echoing the sky,
All beauty, you who yielded
When they came by.

A. H. ROBINSON

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"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Greatest Air Assault of Pacific War Completely Surprised Rabaul

Allied Repair Plants Follow War's Course

American military installations in East Africa now practically liquidated—Defeat of Marshal Rommel changed entire picture—Big naval base at Massawa turned over to the British.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 13 — America's series of great military installations throughout East Africa, begun as a backstop against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's unsuccessful attempt to capture Egypt, is now being rapidly liquidated.

The machines and shops originaly established in this area for defense are being moved to other battlefronts to swell the Allies' mounting offensive power.

Within another month it is expected that almost all of the American and much of the machinery from what is known as the Eritrean Service Command will have gone elsewhere, a considerable portion to other and more active theaters.

Particularly important is the transfer of the extensive Douglas aircraft maintenance and repair plant which has been operating at Gura, Eritrea. Most of the plant's equipment, many of its workers, and almost all of the United States Army personnel are included in this move.

Fighting Moved Away

American abandonment of this area began on an extensive scale as long ago as last May, although British victories over Marshal Rommel had made it apparent months before that the fighting had moved so far from the area that the Eritrean bases had been robbed of much of their importance.

Since many American-built buildings, such as the big base hospital at Ghinda, are prefabricated they can be quickly moved to new sites.

The main exception to the general abandonment order is the efficient Massawa naval base which was turned over in toto to the British. This base was brought to a high level of efficiency by American specialists who not only cleared the harbor of sunken Italian hulks, but also raised three sabotaged Italian drydocks, thus enabling the Massawa plant to repair three destroyers and one cruiser simultaneously.

Since the Americans took over the base it has repaired more than 100 ships and played an important part in maintaining Allied shipping at the peak of efficiency. This base is being left as it is.

The largest American project in East Africa was the so-called Asmara Arsenal in Eritrea, consisting of a main workshop and about a dozen supplementary plants.

It included not only facilities for the manufacture of quickly needed parts for many types of military equipment, but also a rubber factory for tire recapping, a battery manufacturing shop, a carpenter shop, a Fiat plant for truck and plane parts, a Lancia shop for the repair of small arms, trucks, tanks, and field pieces, an oxkgen plant, and laboratory.

Ready for Distribution

Virtually all the equipment used in the Asmara Arsenal was German and Italian, and had been left by the retreating Italians. The Americans gathered this from many places, some even coming from Addis Ababa, and set up a plant operating with great efficiency.

Also included in the Eritrean Service Command are installations at Port Sudan and Khartoum in the Sudan and Aden, Salala, and Masira in Arabia.

Most of the equipment in all these plants is now assembled in warehouses whence it is distributed to different war zones whenever called for. The Asmara Arsenal won't be reassembled, but its equipment will go toward increasing the war efficiency of other areas.

It was thought at first that part of the Eritrean installations might be retained as a way station on trans-African air freight service to India, but it was decided that this was unnecessary in view of the extensive facilities at Khartoum. At present it is planned to leave only the United States Army signal station at Asmara.

Philippine 'Independence' Proclaimed by Japanese

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Japan proclaimed the "independence" of the Philippines today in a series of propaganda broadcasts and announced the inauguration of Jose P. Laurel as first President of a puppet "Republican Government" set up under the thumb of Japanese armed forces.

The Office of War Information quoted the Tokyo radio as saying that Mr. Laurel took the oath of office in Manila at 9:40 a. m. (8:40 P. M. eastern war time Wednesday) and 10 minutes later issued "the declaration of independence of the Philippine Republic."

President Laurel, according to the Tokyo broadcast, hailed Japan as "the great power of East Asia" who was granting the Filipinos their freedom "as an example of justice in the history of mankind."

"The Empire of Japan, which in this great war has the mission to liberate the oppressed faces," President Laurel's proclamation said, "has banished Occidental domination from the Philippines and has collaborated with all the means at her disposal in the formation of the independent Philippine nation. We have now attained the glory of seeing the honor of the national race restored.

President Laurel said that one of his objectives would be to "constitute the nation as an integral state of the East Asia coprosperity sphere and in this way contribute to the creation of a new order in the world."

Prior to his inauguration, Tokyo said, Gen. Shigenori Kuroda, Japanese commander in the Philippines, issued an order officially "dissolving" the military administration—but there was no intimation that Japan had any intention of relaxing her military control over the Islands.

As a preliminary to the declaration of "independence" Japan announced last week that Shozo Murata, adviser to the Military Administration, had been named "Special Ambassador" to the Philippines.

The Filipinos are the second people to be accorded their "freedom" by Tokyo while still remaining to all intents and purposes completely dominated by Japan. Burma previously was similarly "freed."

The obvious propaganda purposes behind the Japanese move in the Philippines was indicated by a Tokyo broadcast, reported by the OWI which said Japan's "altruistic and generous act" should prove a "great stimulus for India's struggle." Tokyo propagandists have promised independence to India.

President Laurel, a former Minister of the Interior in the Philippines, has been acting as a puppet administrator under the Japanese since they took over the Islands. He was wounded by an assassin's shot on the Manila golf course last May.

Manuel Quezon, the constitutional President of the Philippine Commonwealth, is now in the United States.

102 Italian Ships on Allied Side

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP) — The Italian war declaration now puts at least 102 of its warships including five battleships, on the side of the United Nations.

A Government spokesman here estimated the present strength of the French fleet at more than 100 ships, among them two first line battleships. Active French naval personnel, he said, was approximately 20,000 men, with a reserve pool of 25,000.

The Netherlands Navy with 63 warships and over 6,800 crewmen has destroyed more than 300,000 tons of enemy shipping in operations on all seven seas since the war began.

Today over 5,000 sailors operate 64 ships in the Norwegian Navy, whose nucleus was 13 ships able to escape to Britain three years ago out of a fleet of 40.

The Greek Navy, marked off as destroyed 30 months ago when the Axis blitz overran Hellas, now has 5,000 sailors on 34 or more combatant ships, ranging from destroyers to subchasers, like the former United States PC-622 transferred under Lend-Lease.

The Polish Navy, which earlier this year obtained the cruiser Dragon from the British, consists of 11 warships, other than trawlers and corvettes, and a personnel of 2,700.

The Belgians now have about 20 fighting ships and a reserve naval pool of about 4,000 men, a Government spokesman in New York said.

Krupp Works Razed By Series of Raids

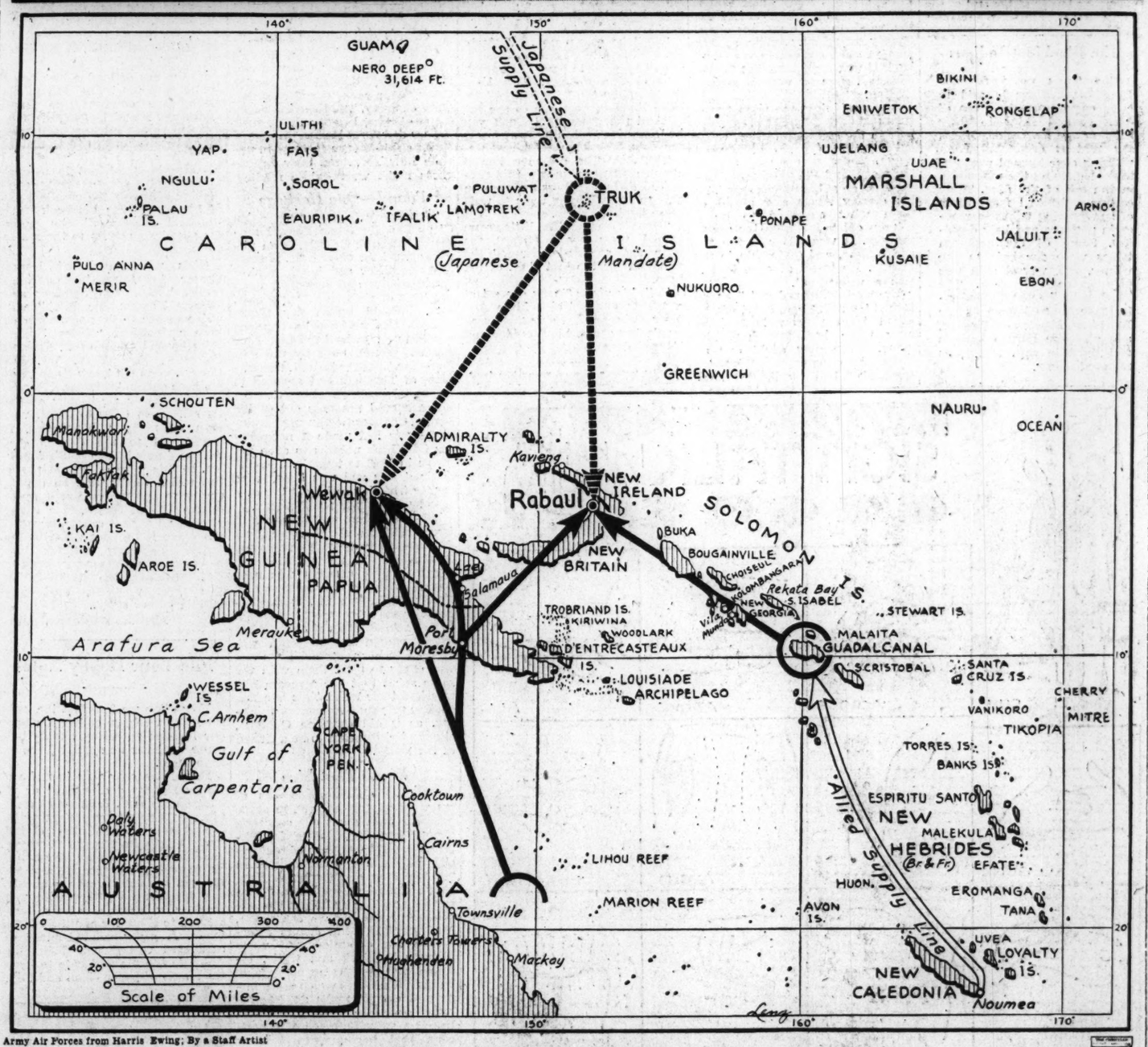
By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 14

The Krupp Works at Essen, "greatest armament combine in Europe" and "main source of Germany's heavy armament," has been shattered by Allied air attacks, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, said Oct. 13.

This was accomplished, he asserted, "in a tremendous series of attacks: two in March, two in April, a fifth in May—in that fifth attack Essen received nearly four times the weight of bombs dropped in the heaviest raid on London—and a sixth in July."

"The results of these attacks," he said, "were catastrophic. The huge defenses of Essen failed."



Army Air Forces from Harris Ewing; By a Staff Artist

Turning Point of the War in the Southern Pacific

Upper: At this point in the great Allied raid on Rabaul, New Britain, Japanese vessels are trying to gain open water while bombs rain down from American planes. Lower: Severe disabling of the Japanese base at Rabaul by an overwhelming Allied air force completes the work begun at Wewak last month. Black lines, starting from Australia, New Guinea, and the Solomons show the line of advance of the Allies in the counteroffensive that began June 30 to drive the Japanese out of their conquests. Right wing of the Japanese air force concentrations was at Wewak on New Guinea; this was destroyed during September; left wing was at Rabaul. The Rabaul attack completes the defeat of the Japanese air arm, in addition to severe damage to the Empire's sea power. Broken lines show the Japanese line of advance from the island base at Truk in the rear. In the Solomons the bases on Bougainville and Choiseul still remain in Japanese hands.

Allied Planes Deal Decisive Blow to Japan

Enemy crippled in most vital spots of shipping and planes—Stage set for new blows.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at General MacArthur's Headquarters

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 14—Hundreds of American and Australian airmen are now relaxing at their New Guinea and other bases. They have returned after the greatest aerial attack ever launched in the Pacific war.

Just before midday on Oct. 12, Rabaul Harbor lay at peace, a sheet of shimmering silver. The gray roofs and checkerboard streets of the little town slumbered and sparkled in the sunlight.

Suddenly the drumming of planes filled the air and the full weight of Gen. Douglas MacArthus's bombers burst from the sky and dealt a fatal blow to this vital Japanese base.

Complete Surprise

Pilots describe how complete the surprise of this attack was. Capt. Robert Kaplan of California, piloting one of the first Liberators, tells how warships, merchantmen, and a host of little vessels lay at anchor like ducks at rest on a still pond.

Then the bomb bays opened. Thousands of pounds of bombs plunged down and the waters suddenly churned up with explosions, falling debris, and sinking ships.

The surprise was as complete over the airfields, where Mitchell medium bombers zoomed down and, sweeping over the treetops, raked scores of parked planes with machine-gun fire.

MacArthur Told Plans

Four days before this attack, General MacArthur took war correspondents into his confidence. He told them what he planned and how he intended to throw in every plane he could spare. He explained how he was aiming at a decisive blow at Japanese air power in New Britain. He hoped that the enemy would be unaware of what was brewing and would be taken completely by surprise.

It turned out very much as he had expected. The Japanese at the critical moment in this present campaign were surprised and have been seriously crippled in their two weakest spots—planes and ships.

The Americans, who toiled in rain and heat, building airfields, and the Australians, who fought to clear the enemy from his lair in the Huon Gulf of New Guinea, now see the beginning of the fruits of their labor.

MacArthur

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Oct. 14 (AP)—On Oct. 10, Gen. Douglas MacArthur strode into the air force battle operation room in New Guinea and in a calm voice made a disclosure which had the explosive qualities of a bomb.

"I have concentrated all available planes to smash Rabaul," he told hastily assembled war correspondents.

"If God stays with me, I may get some remarkable results."

Today General MacArthur walked back into the operation room and issued this statement:

Crushing Blow

"It was a crushing and effective defeat for the enemy at a most vital point. Once more, surprise was predominant. Rabaul has been the focus and very hub of the enemy's main advanced air effort. I think we have broken its back. Almighty God blessed our arms."

The three major Allied commands in the Pacific will be ready soon to begin major operations.

Such operations would include the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, Admiral William F. Halsey in the South Pacific and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in the Central Pacific.

Rabaul would be the goal of such a pincer drive, but this move possibly would be preceded by a co-ordinated attack on Rabaul's last outer defense—the Japanese positions on New Britain and in the Bougainville area of the Solomons.

Many Planes Needed

The Allies will need the largest number of planes yet employed in the South and Southwest Pacific to neutralize these fields.

On Vella Lavella Island, where the Japanese fell prey to a pincers movement of Americans and New Zealanders, all organized resistance has already ceased, a communiqué reported today.

The Japanese Navy on Oct. 6 made a frantic bid to rescue these remnants but was intercepted northwest of Vella Lavella by an American destroyer group which sank a Japanese light cruiser and two to three destroyers. The rest of the units, including barges sent to evacuate the troops, abandoned the rescue attempt and fled.

"The entire New Georgia group of islands now is in our hands," the communiqué said.

Rendova was the first to fall in the offensive which opened June 30. By Aug. 5, the Japanese had been routed from the Munda airfield on New Georgia after bitter fighting.

One Crisp Sentence Contained Order to Blister Japanese Base at Rabaul

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Oct. 12. Delayed. (AP)—The order of the day to the United States Army Fifth Air Force heavy bombardment units for the raid on the mammoth Japanese base at Rabaul on New Britain today condensed entire pages and months of planning into one sentence.

"With all available planes attack and destroy shipping in Simpson Harbor (Rabaul) on 12 October, 1943," said the sentence which touched off the largest single air operation ever carried off in the Southwest Pacific.

After a breakfast of fried eggs, bread, jam and coffee, officers and enlisted men who were to make the raid trooped through pre-dawn darkness to the briefing room for their final instructions.

The fliers carried fleece-lined flying jackets, for this was to be a high altitude job, web belts with canteens, shoulder holsters containing .45 caliber automatics, and steel helmets for protection against ack-ack fragments.

Like boys in a schoolroom, they sat ranged in circles on chairs, benches and canned milk crates. For the next hour the intelligence officer, the operations officer, Capt. Josh Barnes of Paris, Ky., who is leading this particula formation, and Lieut. Joe R. Petronis of Perth Amboy, N. J., Captain Barnes' bombardier, lectured the assemblage.

"Drive in; get a good run on your target, then get out and head for home," was Captain Barnes' summation.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Boy in Command

Courage Walks With Danger—3

By Marian King
Author of "Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess," etc.

This tale of a boy of 18 who took command of the situation when their ship was torpedoed is based on carefully authenticated facts supplied to the author by the British Ministry of Information in London.

Hand in hand, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Osborne stood in Charing Cross Station and silently watched the train disappear down the track. As they turned away Jennifer Osborne opened her handbag and fumbled about in it.

"'Ere you are." Her husband handed her a handkerchief, and looked uncomfortably aside as she dabbed at her eyes and blew her nose. "There, there —" he soothed.

She nodded, returned the handkerchief, and slipped her arm into his. "Seems like yesterday 'e was just a toddler. Only seventeen. . . . That's so young to go to war!"

"Looked a proper man to me today, 'e did. Andrew Osborne, Jr., Royal Merchant Marine!" Andy, Sr., savored the words as he spoke them, pompously rolling the r's. He wondered as he glanced about whether anyone realized that he, Andrew Osborne, Sr., greengrocer of Islington, had just sent his third and youngest son to sea.

"'E was always one for getting into things," Jennifer continued. "Like as not, he'll be in the thick of it, if 'e gets half a chance."

"Chip off the old block!" rejoined Andy smugly, as he handed her the handkerchief again. "But don't you be a-worryin'. A man's got to do his share. I'd be going, too, if I was younger."

Aboard the freighter "Pelican," however, young Andy Osborne had really found himself, and the officers all agreed that—in spite of his endless questions and impetuousness—he was a bright lad. With sufficient experience, he would probably make a good seaman.

By the time he was eighteen, Andy had three voyages behind him. His impetuousness still occasionally got him into trouble, but the dangers he had faced and the hardships he had endured had taught him much.

Adrift from the Convoy

It was in December of 1941—eight days out of Scotland—that it happened. The Pelican was laboring in a heavy swell; the ship vibrated from stem to stern as it changed direction in its zigzagged course for Halifax. Yesterday's storm had separated her from the convoy, and the tension was beginning to tell as officers and crew alike stood watch.

Exhausted though he was, Andy wished, as he went below, that he could stay on deck for another watch. Not that he could see anything through the fog-shrouded twilight, but somehow it was reassuring to be on watch and ready for anything that might come.

And as he slept, he dreamed—dreamed that he was falling. He tried to catch hold of something to steady himself, but his fingers closed on space. Then suddenly he landed with a thump on the deck, and people were hurrying frantically past him. And he knew he wasn't dreaming!

Not an officer was in sight. The torpedo had struck amidships; the officers' quarters had apparently received a direct hit. The bridge was a wreck, and the captain's seacabin had been destroyed. Stokers and oilers came rushing upon deck, then stood poised for a moment, in helpless indecision.

"Lower away!" Andy shouted desperately. The ship was already starting to settle. Any moment now it might take fire.

The men, without realizing who had given the order, leaped to obey. One of the life boats came down without any trouble, but the second, swaying as the rudderless ship pitched in the heavy sea, was caught in the gaping hole left by the torpedo. The men struggled with ropes and, as the ship rolled toward that side, they swung the boat free and safely into the water.

While the crew scrambled over the side, Andy swung himself down to the fo'csle and seized all the blankets he could carry. He tossed them from the deck to the men in the boats below, then started down one of the rope ladders.

On another ladder he saw a man climbing up. "Go back, you fool!" shouted Andy.

The man turned. It was the after-gunner. "I've got to have a go at that sub!" And he kept on climbing up—

"You'll swim for it," warned Andy. "But we'll keep a lookout for you."

The after-gun was blazing away as the two lifeboats pulled away from the stricken ship.

In the black night, the two boats soon were separated. The men wanted to get as far from the lurking submarine as possible, but, as Andy pointed out, it was quite possible that Sparks had had a chance to radio an S. O. S. giving their position. Hence, it would be wiser to stay on the fringe of the patch of oil—all that was left now of the Pelican—so that they'd be on hand when a rescue party came.

"Suppose that sub should surface?" one of the men asked nervously.

"Why, we'd board her, and sail the Jolly Roger under the seven seas," declared Andy, and in the general laugh that followed they all felt better.

A Cry to Starboard

Suddenly they heard a cry to starboard. It was the gunner, and as they pulled him in, he was gasping for breath. He had had to swim all the way through the thick oil.

Andy quickly took charge. "Give me a hand here, men," and while two of the men supported the struggling gunner, he managed to clean most of the oil from the man's mouth and nose. They never knew, but they all hoped that the gunner had hit the sub.

"Try and keep your feet out of the water, men," Andy warned, "or you'll be getting them frozen."

Jones, safely amidships, was belligerent. "No young fellow's goin' to give me orders!" The water didn't feel cold to his feet, and getting them a bit wet was more comfortable than exposing his face and chest to the stinging wind.

"Watch your step, Jones, my lad!" said Parsons, who was the oldest of the crew and respected by all. "If it hadn't been for this 'young fellow,' some of us might be down in Davy Jones' locker right now. He's done fine by us so far, and I move we put him in charge."

Most of the men agreed, and Jones, far out-voted, sullenly straightened up and pulled his feet out of the water.

"We'll have to pull together," the new "captain" suggested. "And if any of you have any ideas about how things should be handled, just speak up. We'll have to use the best ideas of each of us if we're going to come through."

The first step was to have the men tear into twelve-inch strips the tarpaulin which had been used to cover the boat as it swung on its davits on the Pelican. They took up some of the bottom boards and wedged them tightly against the gunwales; then they pulled the strips of tarpaulin against these braces. This gave them an additional foot of shelter on the sides of the boat. The rest of the tarpaulin, at Andy's direction, was torn into narrower strips for foot wrappings for the men who had lost their shoes.

Now that the immediate danger appeared to be over, the men realized that they were hungry. But they dared not show a light in the boat—even to look for food in the emergency larder at the end of the boat—lest it should attract some lurking submarine.

At last dawn came, and they were able to see what there was in the larder. It didn't look like much, Andy thought, to last sixteen men until help came.

The other boat was nowhere in sight!

The sea was calmer now, and Andy judged it safe to pull in the mast and oars which he had tied together and thrown overboard to act as a sea-anchor and steady the small boat.

There was only one thing to do—sail back to Scotland. The prevailing winds were westerly at this time of the year, and they'd have a better chance to reach land if they took advantage of every breath of air, rather than bucking them the entire way to Halifax.

Turning Back

The men would be disheartened when they learned where their course would lie, even though they would see the soundness of the plan, so Andy decided to give them something to eat before breaking the news. Broken bits of bottom board were placed in a bucket of sand, which had been left in the lifeboat, and a fire was soon blazing. Over it they heated cocoa from their meager stores. And after a hot drink, all the men felt better, and all were satisfied to turn toward the land that was farther from them—for they were more than half-way across.

The wind kept up, and for the first time since they left port the moon shone—full after sunset, and clear enough to set their course by. They were making good time.

It hadn't been such a bad day at that. They had forgotten the danger for long stretches, as Andy led them in the verses of many an old chanty and ballad. They were able to move about, with great care, of course, in the overcrowded boat.

But day after day, and night after night, they sailed alone on the wide ocean. . . .

Toward evening of the twelfth day, they were becalmed. Andy ordered the men to man the oars. They were weak, of course, and the progress they made would be negligible, but Andy knew that if the men just sat and waited for the wind to blow up, someone's temper would flare. With sixteen men in close contact in the small boat, it was a wonder that twelve days had gone by without serious friction.

About midnight the wind freshened and they shipped the oars and hoisted the sail again. Then, without warning, the sea grew very rough. There was a ring around the moon, and the wind was driving them on at breakneck speed. To his dismay Andy saw ahead of them what appeared to be a column extending from the sea to the sky. It was wider at the top and bottom, and quite thin in the middle. He knew at once that it was a waterspout.

Desperately, he ordered the men to furl the sail. Then, heartsick, he asked them to row back—back over those last few hard-won miles. When they could row no longer, he once more fashioned a sea-anchor, tied it to the stern, and the little boat rode out the storm.

It was on the thirty-third day that they first saw land. Andy had doled out their supplies so carefully that there was still water and food left. Through each day he had done his best to keep the men in good shape. When they felt low, he had made them laugh with his rousing songs. And the men had followed his orders because they knew he was right! Andy was no ordinary apprentice!

Safe Arrival in Port

The men on the coast patrol boat off the Cornish coast found it hard to believe that 16 men had been brought over a thousand miles in an open boat—with no casualties—because a boy of eighteen had been able to take command.

It was on St. Valentine's Day in 1942 that Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Osborne again stood in Charing Cross Station, now anxiously awaiting the arrival of the 6:10 train.

"It's been a long year, Jennifer." Andy, Sr. patted the worn hand that rested on his arm.

She looked thoughtful. "I expect he'll have changed some." Her voice faded out.

"He'll be grown up . . ." Andy Sr. hesitated. "But, changed or not, it will be good to have 'im home."

"Just think, Andy. He's been decorated by the King himself! I'd have liked to be there to see it."

"And the promotion! Don't you be forgetting that. My son's an officer now. Third Mate Andrew Osborne, Jr.!" The old man looked about, content as he saw that several of their neighbors hadn't been able to resist joining them to welcome the hero home.

"Here it comes!" The little group turned their heads toward the train and anxiously scanned the windows for the first sight of the hero.

Tall, his new officer's cap set at a jaunty angle, Third Mate Andrew Osborne, Jr., slung his seaman's bag across his shoulder and stepped down.

(Watch for a tale of young Russians' heroism for their country.)

At Sea, by Albert Edelfelt

Victory Farm Volunteers

Many boys and girls are proudly wearing a new emblem on their sweaters this Fall. Look for the big C with the letters VFV in the center. The C indicates that this group is a youth branch of the United States Crop Corps, and the letters VFV stand for Victory Farm Volunteers.

Any town or city boy or girl, over 14 years of age, who has been or is now helping on the farm front is eligible to wear this patriotic symbol.

Young women 18 years of age and over who enroll for at least one month are eligible to wear the Women's Land Army insignia and uniform. The month's work may be divided up over a period of time—for example one sixth of your time in each month, for six months.

If you have been doing farm work and wish to purchase your insignia, ask your school principal or County Extension Agents for more information.

Harvest Comes Before School In Many Districts of Idaho

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 14 (AP)—School bells are stilled in hundreds of Idaho communities this month, but youngsters are getting a rest only from lessons, not work.

Alongside farmers and city folks, butchers, bakers, and real estate agents, they are helping harvest Idaho's 630,000 tons of sugar beets and 45,355,000 bushels of potatoes.

Last year, the State Department of Education estimates, students earned more than a million dollars during the harvest. This year their earnings are expected to go higher.

Getting in Idaho's two major crops is a job for all hands. Japanese-Americans from relocation camps, Mexican nationals, Southern farmers and a few Jamaicans have replaced the transient field workers of a few years back, but there aren't enough of them to do the job in the few short weeks between maturing of crops and snowfall.

In 690 school districts of 34 Southern Idaho counties an estimated 44,500 junior and senior high school students are working in the fields. This group comprises nearly one tenth of Idaho's population.

The State Board of Education, with the approval of the Idaho Legislature, has made it easy for schools to dismiss classes for period of four weeks or longer without financial penalties.

Schools receive state funds on a basis of pupil attendance. Under normal procedure, harvest vacations, unless they were made up during the summer, would seriously cripple financial resources of the school districts.

But a plan has been adopted whereby the average attendance of the seven high months may be used for the remainder of the regular school term, whether classes have been in session or not, and State funds are paid accordingly.

Congresswomen Win Spelling Bee: Men Muff 'Colossal' and 'Acquiesce'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Congresswomen can outspell the Congressmen.

Four of them carried off the honors last night in an old-fashioned spelling bee conducted by Prof. (Speaker) Sam Rayburn at the National Press Club.

Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee, whose forte is taxes, was bumped off on "satellite" and so was Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois before Representative Clare Luce Boothe (R) of Connecticut, first of the women to fall, slipped on "supersede." The author-playwright insisted there was a "c" in it, and the men put two "t's" in satellite.

Representative Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana missed "acquiesce" (leaving out the "c") and Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota muffed "colossal," putting two "l's" in the middle. Representatives Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois and Margaret Smith (R) of Maine breezed through such tough ones as "ichthyology," but then both fell down at "Albuquerque." They got the idea it was "Alber—." Representative Frances Bolton (R) of Ohio spelled "postscript" without an "s."

The players kept in the game after missing and, as well as could be figured out, the final count was nine mistakes for the men and eight for the women.

Four newspapermen also took part and collected only five errors, but were disqualified. There was some suspicion they had a hand in preparing the list of words.

Accuracy of United Nations Bombing Is Aided by Radically New Compass

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Existence of a revolutionary new compass, which has been guiding United Nations bombers to their objectives and home again for months, was disclosed today.

Charles Marcus, Vice-President in charge of engineering of Bendix Aviation Corporation, said the compass was the result of seven years of research in the Philadelphia Division of the company, and its existence can be revealed now because one or more of them have fallen into enemy hands.

"There is no possibility that the enemy can catch up with us, however," he said, "because it will be impossible for them to duplicate the performance of this compass, much less get it into volume production during this war."

Mr. Marcus said the apparatus, known as the gyro flux gate compass, uses the earth's magnetic field to develop minute electrical impulses which, when amplified, turn the compass indicator.

He added that the compass would not go off its reading in a dive or climb, will not "lay" or "overshoot" in a turn, and will not oscillate in rough weather.

An advantage, Mr. Marcus said, is that no "correction card" is necessary, as it is with magnetic types, because the new compass gives fully corrected readings at all times.

Make Way for Books!

Book Reviews

Peril in Alaskan Waters

Fighting the elements in a roaring northwester—matching wits with the fish pirates, out to rob the salmon traps and attack the men who tended them—these were the hazards Robert Craig faced on his fourteenth birthday, when his father gave him a job as engineer of the 45-foot trap-tender Unity. Robert was the proudest boy in Alaska, as he set out with Long Paul, the good-natured Norwegian, as his skipper.

"The Pirates of Icy Strait," by Margaret E. Bell, with illustrations by Harvey Kidder (New York, William Morrow & Co. $2), recounts the details of Robert's first trip as engineer. Boys will like this sea tale of adventure that includes a shipwreck on an iceberg, their rescue and the capture of the entire gang of fish pirates that had menaced the Alaskan coast.

Cloris Adopts the Land

Girls will find Eric Berry's "There Is the Land" (London and New York, Oxford University Press. $2), a realistic and engaging story of today. The New York City Carrs—Cloris, brother Stew, their Father and Aunt Hester—suddenly become subsistence farmers in upstate New York, and their experiences make worth-while reading.

Found—One Heritage

"Jonathan's Doorstep," by Helen Clark Fernald (New York, Longmans, Green & Co. $2), is an unusual novel for older girls. It combines romance and the impact of world affairs and its effect upon the lives of modern young people. Mrs. Fernald builds her theme around Caroline Cornelia Thacher, a college girl, who lived in a New England house, built by the first Jonathan Thacher in 1691. Generations of Thachers had adhered to the first Jonathan's wishes that the house should not pass out of the family. Changes that brought financial losses had made it necessary for Caroline's parents to open the house in 1940 to tourists. Caroline disliked this and was bored with family tradition and went her own frivolous and irresponsible way.

When Caroline met Martin Bell from the West and an earnest group of young students from Europe and Asia she woke up and suddenly became aware of what was happening to people in a world at war. For the first time in her complacent life she realized what it meant to be an American, appreciated her home, valued her heritage, was aroused to her responsibilities and was eager to meet them with the same spirit that her forbears had attacked their tasks. This is a fine book to set young Americans thinking, as it did Caroline Cornelia, about what it means to be a citizen of the world.

Words That Live

Over 50 quotations—words of great Americans—uttered in peace and war throughout our country's history from the days of the Pilgrims to the third year of the second World War, are included in "Watchwords of Liberty; A Pageant of American Quotations," text and illustrations by Robert Lawson (Boston, Little, Brown & Co. $2), Mr. Lawson's brief stories interpreting the quotations, his virile pictures in black and white, together with the stirring, memorable words and phrases which mark important events, make an inspirational record for young Americans. Here's a valuable piece of Americana that begins with William Bradford's simple words describing the Mayflower's voyage—"So they commited themselves to the will of God & resolved to proseede"—and closes with the same words quoted by the President of the United States of America in his annual message to Congress, Jan. 7, 1943.

Book Briefs

Anne Merriman Peck says at the close of her book "Young Canada" (New York, Robert M. McBride & Co. $2), "In this book I have brought you stories of young Canadians as I learned to know them in a fascinating journey among our hospitable northern neighbors. We need only to know them to become good friends, so—let's get acquainted with our cousins across the border." You will enjoy this book that introduces young Canadians—their dress, sports, customs, history—and describes their magnificent country with its Maritime Provinces, Ottawa the capital, the broad Prairie Provinces, Calgary, British Columbia and the vast undeveloped Northwest. Miss Peck has illustrated her account, and altogether this is an inviting volume.

"Marconi: Pioneer of Radio," by Douglas Coe, with illustrations by Kreigh Collins (New York, Julian Messner, Inc. $2.50), tells the story of Guglielmo Marconi, his contribution to the thread of wireless history and stresses Marconi's faithful devotion to science. This is an interesting, well-documented biography.

Nathaniel Bowditch, genius of navigation, is the subject of Louise Hall Tharp's biography, "Down To The Sea" (Robert M. McBride & Company, New York. $2). Reading like fiction, this book tells the life story of the boy who lived in Salem, Massachusetts, of pre-Revolutionary days.

At the age of twelve he started out to earn his living, but in his spare time continued to study mathematics and languages. Ships were his great interest—and later his chance came to sail to distant ports. From his experiences and his absorbing interest in navigation came his great contribution—making available the practical use of his theories in his book "The Practical Navigator"—the guide for all who go down to the sea in ships.

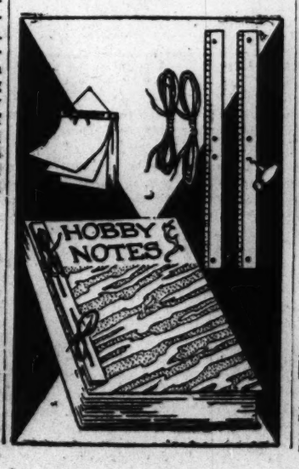
Girls who have met Nancy Naylor in Elizabeth Lansing's earlier books, "Sky Service" and "Nancy Naylor: Air Pilot," will welcome her further acquaintance in a new book, "Nancy Naylor Flies South" (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2). For those who do not know Nancy, begin here and go backwards. Nancy, an experienced air hostess on the New York to Chicago flight, veteran of many flying hours, is transferred to the Consolidated Airways' new line to South America. In this third of the series she has added thrills, and an opportunity to see the continent south of the United States. Her experiences with Nazi saboteurs when the plane is brought down in the jungle—the party lost for days before they find their way back to civilization—is the highlight of this most readable, up-to-the-minute career story.

Florence Bethune Sloan

File Your Hobby Notes

How often we find that the useful notes we have collected about our hobbies go astray simply because we have no special place to keep them.

Here is an easy way to make a file to stand on your desk or to hang on the wall. Trim your sheets of paper to a uniform size and place two narrow wooden rulers of the same length as the sheets above and below them. Pierce four holes, as indicated in the illustration, through the rulers and the sheets, and fasten all together with two brightly colored shoelaces long enough to allow for additions to be made. A gayly colored piece of cardboard will give a distinctive finish to the file and help to keep the sheets of paper clean and tidy.



The Blackfoot Indians

The tribal name for the Blackfoot Indians is said to have come from their use of dark colored skins in their leggings and moccasins. Others say that it originated from walking over burned prairies, thus blackening the moccasins in the ash of the fires. Their costumes differed from those of surrounding tribes in moccasin patterns and hair dressing. Some of the northern tribes wore fur hats in the winter, and weasel skin was popular as decoration. The Blackfoot tribe was divided into three bands known as the Blackfoot, Bloods and Piegans, and all were buffalo hunters and lived in skin tepees, as pictured below.

INDIAN SIGN TALK by KANGI NUPA

Sun—The thumb and first finger of the right hand form an incomplete circle. Hold the hand towards the East and move it in a curve toward the West.

Across—Pass the right hand in a curve over the flat left hand which is held back up.

Above—The right hand held horizontally above the left hand is raised a few inches.

All—The flat right hand is moved in a horizontal circle.

All Gone—Both hands held flat are pointed at each. Then wipe the tips of the right hand across the palm of the left and vice versa.

Among—The left hand with fingers extended and pointing up is held in front of breast. The first finger of right hand is then woven in and out through spaces between the fingers.

Avoid—With first finger pointing up pass right hand to left and left hand to right. They miss or avoid as they pass.

Together—The same sign as With. The right side of extended right hand is held against flat left hand, both pointing front.

Give—The flat right hand, palm up, is moved out and down.

Chief—The right hand with first finger pointing up is moved up in gradual circle and then down and front. This indicates that a chief is higher than other people.

Color—Rub tips of fingers of the right hand in circle on back of the left hand.

Council—The two clenched fists are held out from the breast and are moved in a horizontal circle to meet with backs of hands against body. Then add the sign for Talk.

If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it, write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions or give you any other help I can.

(Watch for the fourth installment next Thursday.)

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

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Today's Sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 551,830
1942 volume to date 232,290,166
1942 volume to date 84,564,596

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wedn'day	49.6	Prev. day	49.7
Month ago	50.1	Year ago	39.9
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Air & Str 3g	10	47	47	47	−2
Adams Exp (.15g)	17	10¾	10¾	10½	
Air Reduction 1a	6	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Alb&Sus 7.45g	20	108	108	108	−1½
Allegheny Corp	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	2	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	27	30	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅝
Allegheny pr pf	7	42	41½	42	+ ⅞
Allegh Lud5 1.05g	13	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	150⅞	150¼	150½	— ⅝
Allied Mills 3½g	14	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs .60	1	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	95	94½	95	+2
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	15	35¾	34½	35⅝	+1⅛
Alpha P Cem 2½g	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
AmAgChem 1.20a	1	30	30	30	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½a	6	63¼	62¼	63¼	+1¼
Am Bank N .55g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Am Bank N pf 3	10	58	58	58	— ¼
Am Bosch (¼ar)	22	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05e	5413	37½	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	30	136	130	130	
Am Cable & Rad	51	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Am Can (3)	3	86¾	86¼	86¾	+1
Am Can pf (7)	100	177	176½	176½	−2
Am Car & Fdy 4g	4	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	23	22¾	23	+ ½
Am Ch&C pf 5	10	110½	110½	110½	−1½
Am Chicle (4a)	330	106½	106¼	106½	− ¾
Am Distilleries	5	34	33	34	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
Am Export L 1½e	2	24	24	24	+ ⅜
Am FP 57pf 3.32e	2	74	73¾	73¾	− ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½g	1	32	32	32	
Am Hide&Leath	3	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68	68	68	+ ¼
Am Ice	1	41½	41¼	41⅜	
Am Internat ¼ag	1	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Am Invest III .45g	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
Am Locomotive	9	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 7	7	74	73	73¾	+ ⅜
Am Ma & Met ¾ag	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	360	121	120	121	+1
Am News 1.80	60	34½	34½	34½	
Am Pow & Light	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	4	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¾
Am P & L $5 pf	11	38	37¼	37¾	+ ⅝
Am Rad&StS .30g	14	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rolling M .60g	9	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½	150	65½	65¼	65½	+ ¼
Am Safety Razor 1g	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	15	15	15	
Am Ship Bld 2g	110	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
Am Smelt&R (2)	14	40¾	40	40¾	+ ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7	70	151	150½	150¾	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 1½ag	8	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	1	16	16	16	—
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	27½	27½	27½	
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111	111	111	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	155⅝	155⅛	155⅝	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¾
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	59	58¾	58¾	+ ⅝
Am Tob pf (6)	150	145½	145	145	−1
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Viscose (2)	2	44⅛	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (6k)	2	69	69	69	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½g	18	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
Anac W&C ¾ag	90	25¾	25¾	25¾	− ¼
APW Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
Armour III	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork ¾ag	2	37	37	37	+ ¾
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	2	13	13	13	+⅛
Assoc Inv pf5	40	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
Atch T & SF (6)	15	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	87	87	87	
Atl Coast L 1½g	7	28¾	28¼	28½	
Atl Refining (.55g)	3	25¼	25⅛	25¼	− ¼
Atl Refng pf 4	80	111	110½	111	
Atlas Corp (1.20g)	28	11½	11¼	11¼	− ¼
Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	
Atlas Pow 2½g	80	61⅞	61¾	61⅞	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Aviation Cp (.10g)	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	+ ¾
Bank&A pf6¼	140	59	58½	58½	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	5	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ½
Barker pf 2¾	60	45	45	45	
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	47	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Beech Aircraft (1e)	15	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	5	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ½
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13	12¾	13	
Benef In L (.90g)	10	16⅜	16½	16½	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	34½	34⅛	34½	− ⅞
Best Foods (.80g)	17	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
Beth Steel (4½ag)	27	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	+1⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	1	37	37	37	− ¼
Blaw-Knox .40g	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Bloomingd ¾ag	10	15	15	15	+ ¼
Boeing Airpl (1g)	7	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	46	45	46	+1¾
Bon Ami B 2½	50	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
Bond Stores 1.30g	3	32¼	32	32	− ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	5	29⅜	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bower Roll B 1½ag	1	35½	35½	35½	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag		9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	41½	41½	41½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ¾ag	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	20	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ¾
Budd Wheel (1¼ag)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Buffalo Fos1.35g	1	17	17	17	
Bullard Co (1½ag)	3	18¾	18	18	− ¼
BurlingMills 1.90g	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bush TBpf 2½ak	300	45¾	44	45¾	+ 1¾
Butler Bros .45g	6	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	6	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	25¾	25½	25¾	
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ag	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ¼
Can Dry G Ale .60	21	21	20½	21	+ ½
Canadian Pacific	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Care C & O (5)	50	95	94¾	94¾	
Carpenter Stl 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Case (JI) pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	45¾	45½	45¾	− ¼
Celanese Corp1½ag	3	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	50	115	115	115	− ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	100	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½	17	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent I L pf 4½	100	110½	110½	110½	
Cent RR NJ	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½e	3	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Cert-teed 6 pf	260	66¾	66	66	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6	40	107½	107½	107½	
Cities & Ohio (3)	14	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅜
Chi & E III	26	8¼	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	10	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½k	3	18¼	18	18	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
Childs Co	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Chickasha Cot Oil	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ¼
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	17	78¼	77⅜	78¼	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
City&F pf 6½	10	103	103	103	
City Stores	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 2½ag	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
Clev E I pf4½	50	113¼	113	113¼	
Cluett Peab 1½ag	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	1	111	111	111	− ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	5	22½	33⅜	22½	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	25	25	25	
Col & South	290	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 1pf	120	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
Col B'cast A .80g	2	21	21	21	− ¼
Col B'cast B .90g	1	21	21	21	−1⅛
Colum G&E .10g	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ½
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	75⅞	75¾	75¾	+ ⅜
Colum Pict pf2½	1	36½	36½	36½	− ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	10	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	15	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅜
Coml Solvents .30g	13	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	48	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 3½ak	14	70	69¼	70	+1¼
Com'wlth Ed 1.40a	3	26	25⅞	26	
Conde Nast (½ag)	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¼
Cons Copper .10g	10	4¼	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	17	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104⅜	104	104⅜	
Cons Film 1 pf 3½k	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film 1 pf 3½k	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee (1g)	1	15¾	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
Consol's Coal	12	15	14	15	+ ⅜
Consn P pf 4½	50	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Container Cp 1½ag	1	21	21	21	
Cont. Baking ½ag	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Cont. Baking pf (8)	1	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜	−1½
Cont Can (¾ag)	18	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	+1⅛
Cont. Ins (1.60a)	2	46½	46¼	46¼	− ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	13	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Cont. Oil Del (1)	11	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	20	46	46	46	− ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	58¾	58¼	58⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	10	182	182	182	+ ½
Cornell Dub El ¾ag	6	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	60	105½	105½	105½	− ½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21	21	21	+ ½
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	1	28	28	28	
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	46½	46¼	46¼	− ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	10	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	7	31¾	31½	31½	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	50	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	8	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	3	22	21⅝	22	+1
Cuneo Press (1½)	1	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
Curtis Publishing	9	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	10	91	91	91	+ ½
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	30	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½ag	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	3	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	21	21	21	
Deere & Co 2g	12	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	7	147⅜	146	146¾	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	3	21	20⅞	21	
Devoe&Ray A 1	100	28	28	28	− ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	8	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	70	43½	43½	43½	
DomeMines h1.60	3	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	3	61	60¾	61	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	134½	134½	134½	− ½
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	2	7	6¾	7	
du Pont deN (3g)	3	145½	145¼	145½	+ ¼
DuqLight 1pf5	10	120½	120½	120½	− ¼
Eastern Air L	8	35¾	34¾	35¾	+1½
East Kodak pf 6	10	177½	177½	177½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	39¼	39¼	39½	− ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	17½	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
Elec Boat (½g)	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	72	70⅞	72	+1¾
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	5	76	74½	75½	+2⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40	40	40	− ¼
Endicott-John (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	100	89	89	89	+ ½
En/PS$5½pf5½	300	89½	88⅞	89	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	30	93	92¾	92¾	− ¼
Equit Off Bldg	1		⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct ½ag	13	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	48	47½	47½	
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
Evans Products	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Exchange Buff ¼ag	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35	35	35	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Fedl&Traction 1g	2	15	15	15	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼ag	1	16½	16¼	16½	
Firestone T&R 1½	6	39¼	39	39	
First Nat Strs 2½a	3	37	36½	37	
Flintkote pf4½	10	107	107	107	−1
FollansbeeStl pf	170	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	4	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1.40g	3	48	47	48	+1
Foster Wheeler	3	16⅛	16⅛	16½	− ¼
Fost Wh pf 1½	20	193¼	193¼	193¼	− ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	31	31	31	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
Gamewell Co1½pf	50	24½	24½	24½	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Gaylord Cont .45g	1	12½	12½	12½	− ½
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf 8	100	148	147¾	148	+1½
Gen Cable A	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	34	36¾	36¼	36⅜	− ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	9	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf4½	10	115	115	115	
Gen G & El A	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Motors 1½g	35	51½	50⅞	51⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	− ⅜
Gen Out Ad A	1	35	35	35	
Gen Prec Eq ¾ag	10	18¾	18½	18⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30g	3	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real&Util	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract .90g	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Gen Stl C pf 6k	3	81½	80	81½	+1½
Gen T & Rub 1½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	12	7⅝	7½	7½	
Gillette S R pf 5	2	73	73	73	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
Glidden Co (.90g)	5	19	19	19	
Goodrich (BF) 1g	10	40½	39⅞	40¼	− ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
Goodyear Tire1½g	11	37¼	36¾	36¾	− ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	104	104	104	+2
Graham-Paige Mot	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	3	4½	4½	4½	
Grand Union	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	11	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	6	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
Greyhound Corp (1)	15	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Guantan Sugar	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½ag	4	35	34¾	34⅞	+ ¼
Gulf Oil (1)	14	47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
Hanna $5 pf (5)	90	106	106	106	− ½
Harb-Walker ¾ag	3	15½	15½	15½	
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	1	6	6	6	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	10	102	102	102	
Heime ((GW) 4½ag	1	65	65	65	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 1½ag	10	79½	70	79	−1
Hercules P pf 6	10	133	133	133	+ ½
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	21	21	21	− ¼
Homestake Mining	2	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh A 2½	2	43½	43½	43½	− ⅛
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	4	13¼	13	13¼	− ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	1	64	64	64	
Houston Oil	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	
Hudson & Man	3	8	8	8	
Hudson Motor .10g	9	8	8	8	
Hudson Bay (h2)	7	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	6	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	4	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	30	45½	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
Indpls P&L 1.20	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Inger-Rand 4½ag	2	91	90¼	90¼	−1
Inland Steel 3g	1	71	71	71	
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	2	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ½ae	4	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	7	67¼	67	67	
Int Harv pf (7)	30	172½	111¼	172	− ⅜
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2	1¾	1¾	− ¼
Int Mineral&Ch ½ag	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Int Mining	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Int Nick Can (2)	25	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ¼
Int Paper	15	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Int Pap pf (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Int Shoe 1.80)	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	− ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	37	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	7	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
Johns Man 1½g	6	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl 2	5	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	57	57	57	− ¾
Kan City South	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2a	1	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ¼
Kaufmann D 1½g	1	14	14	14	
Kaufmann pf 5	12	103	102½	102½	− ¼
Kayser (J) (¼ag)	1	15½	15½	15½	− ¼
Kelsey-H B 1½	2	13	13	13	− ⅛
Kennecott Cp 1¼ag	21	30⅞	30½	30⅝	− ⅛
Keystone S&W ¾ag	2	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Kinney (GR) Co	3	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	3	22¾	22½	22½	− ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30	30	30	
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas	80	14	13	14	+ ⅛
Lambert Co (1½)	4	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ¼
Lee Rub & T 2¼ag	4	38	37½	38	+ ¾
Lehigh Port C 1½	2	24⅝	24¾	24⅜	− ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	8	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
Lehigh Val RR	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	4	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	2	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	2	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	18	7	6⅞	7	− ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	1	68	68	68	+ ¼
L'ggett&My B (3)	2	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
Lima Locomo 1½g	5	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	19	18⅞	19	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	19	19	19	
Lockheed Aircr1½g	5	17	16¾	16¾	+

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Bituminous Coal Stocks Drop Sharply

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Secretary Harold Ickes, as solid fuels administrator, issued figures yesterday showing that bituminous coal stocks held by industrial consumers and retail dealers dropped 10,597,000 tons during the first nine months of 1943, compared with an increase of 19,949,000 tons during the corresponding period last year.

The Interior Secretary said that although stocks were reduced at a time when they should have been increased as protection against mounting requirements next year, "consumers should avoid panic."

The consumers' best course of action, Mr. Ickes said in a statement, "is to accept what coal is available even if he prefers a better grade or different sizes, and then exercise the utmost conservation in its use."

If present trends and methods of operation continue, Mr. Ickes said, the industry will dig less coal next year than it is producing this year. He said the estimated requirements for 1944 are 620,000,000 tons, compared with 600,000,000 this year.

Stocks of bituminous in consumers' bins as of September 1 were estimated at 75,292,000 tons, compared with a revised estimate of 75,570,000 tons August 1. The average number of days' supply September 1, was 49 compared with 52 on August 1,—a decrease of 5.8 per cent. Retail dealers' stocks decreased from 28 to 2 days' supply, or 21.4 per cent.

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank W. Earnest, Jr., executive director of the Anthracite Institute, said that "a few unscrupulous coal producers are taking advantage of the unprecedented demand for anthracite to foist an inferior, poor-burning, low-heat-value, high ash coal on an unsuspecting public."

Mr. Earnest said in a statement that the entire hard coal industry had been "laid open to criticism because of the black market actions of a few, small, unscrupulous and unpatriotic operators and retailers."

Responsible producers were "cooperating with Government officials in doing everything possible to eliminate sub-standard anthracite," he said.

The institute, a trade organization, represents over 72 per cent of the hard coal producers, a spokesman said.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 14 (AP)—Operations at five Alabama coal mines were hampered today by a work stoppage described by both union and operator spokesmen as resulting from Government release of the mines to their owners.

In addition, a sixth mine was held idle by a local dispute. Approximately 2,500 miners were affected in all.

John J. Hanratty, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America, said he was told by idle miners that "the men refused to go to work because they had no contract. An operator spokesman said "the order restoring the mines to private ownership undoubtedly is the reason for the walkout."

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Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5¾
American Barge Line Co	8½	10
American Hardware Co	26¾	27¾
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 5 pf	86½	..
American Wringer Co	6¾	7½
Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	..
†Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3¾
Arlington Mills	40¾	44
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36¾	38¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6¼	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¾	14¾
Berkshire Fine Spin 55 pf	46¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	39
Brown Co	1.80	1.90
Brown Co pf	29¾	32¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	30	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30	32¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26¾	29
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25
Draper Corporation	69½	72½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	6	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17¾	19¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47½
Fruit of the Loom	25¼	27½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	15¾
General Machinery	20¼	22½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8¼
Goodall Worsted Comapny	37	40
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¾	97¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¼	34¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30¾	32¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	84¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Hemingway & Richardson	2¼	3¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	10	11¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	12¾	15¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15¾	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¾	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	32¾	34¾
International Machine Tool	6¾	7¾
Keith George E Co	48¼	..
Kendall Company	7¾	8¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	18½	20¼
Landers Frary & Clark	35½	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8¼	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	38	40
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58½	61¾
Merck & Co	42¾	46
Merck & Co 4½ pf	113	116
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¼	39½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	62¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7½
Nashawena Mills Inc	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69½	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25½	28¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	11¾	12¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	33½	36
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	6¾	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42
Parker Appliance	11¾	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	112½	117
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	82	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27¾	30¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¼	..
Sanford Mills	33½	36½
Submarine Signal Co	34¼	36¾
Tampax Inc	59¾	61¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15¼	16¾
U S Envelope Company	59¾	64¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100¼	..
Mamsutta Mills Inc	23	25½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	36¼	39¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¼	11¾
*West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94¾	98¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	103¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87¾	91¾
*Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	99¾	103
General Water G & E $3 pf	41¾	43¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	102¼
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	101¾	105¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¾	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¾	33
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¾	73¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¾	97¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99¾	103¼
Public Service Ind	17½	18¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103½	107
Public Servige Okla 5 pf	108¼	112¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	109¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¼	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116½	..
Tampa Electric Co	21¼	23¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¾	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19½	20¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	63¾	7½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114	119
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn Light & Power	39¾	42¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¼	25¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37	39¾
Green Mountain Power pf	69¼	73¼
Hartford Electric Light	47	50
Haverhill Electric	24	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12¾	14½
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	27½	..
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¼	78¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	85¼	88¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17½	19¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	46¾	48¾
N E Public Serv 7 pf ln	79¾	83¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf ln	74¾	77¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20¼	22¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19½	21¾
Newport Electric	20½	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107½	112¾
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	18¾	20½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	..
Western Mass Companies	24¾	26¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¼	20½
Bank of New York (14)	363	378
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45½	47¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	93½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	95	98½
Chase National (1.40)	35¼	37¼
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	43¾	46¾
Commercial (6)	205	215
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	16¾	17¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	46	48½
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National New York (80)	1485	1535
Guaranty Trust (12)	300	306
Irving Trust (.60)	12	14
Kings County (80)	1410	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45¾	48¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	81¼	83¼
National City (1)	32½	34½
New York Trust (3½)	86½	89½
Public (1½)	33¾	36½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	....
First National (2)	46½	50
Merchants National (12)	315	335
†New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	82	87
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	....
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	257	....
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16¾	17¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	80	85

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43¾	46¼
Continental Illinois (4)	99½	103½
First National Chicago (10)	372	380
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¼	35¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54	56½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	38½
Agricultural (3a)	77½	81
American Alliance (1a)	23¾	25¾
American Casualty Company	11¾	13
American Equitable (1)	18½	20¾
American Insurance New'k (1½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	53¾	58¾
American Reserve	15¼	16¾
American Surety (2½)	58½	61
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7½	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (2)	37½	39½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¼	43
Federal (1.40)	42¾	45¾
Fire Asso Philadel (2a)	69	73
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86¾	90¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¼	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	29¾	31¾
General Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
GibraltarFire&Marine(½g)	18½	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10½
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	31
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	21½	23¼
Homestead (½g)	14¼	16¼
Insurance Co North America 2½a	82¼	85¾
Jersey InsuranceNewYork(1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbacker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	5¾	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70	73½
Merchants&MfrsofNewYork (.40)	6¾	7¾
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	59½	62½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¼
National Union (3a)	186	196
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	27¾	29¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	31½	34
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	49½
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15¾
North River (1)	23¼	25
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¼
Northern (3a)	91½	96
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12½	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	86¾	90¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17½
Providence-Washington (1a)	36¾	39¾
ReinsuranceCorNewYork(.075g)	5¼	7¼
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	25½	27½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
St. Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	304	314
Seaboard Surety (½g)	51¾	54¼
Security (1.40)	37¾	39¾
Springfield (4½a)	127½	133
Standard Accident	64	67¾
Travelers (16)	467	482
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38½	40½
United State Fire (2)	49¼	52
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	73	79
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

a—Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.08	3.37
Amerex Holding	22.25	24.125
American Business Shares	3.18	3.49
Axe Houghton Fund	12.81	13.82
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.20	104.38
Boston Fund	15.96	17.16
Broad Street Investing	26.38	28.50
Bullock Fund	13.90	15.24
Canadian Investmund Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.86	29.96
Chemical Fund	9.60	10.39
Christiana Securities Co	2225.00	2350.00
Commodity Corp	9.09	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	33.50	36.50
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.84	21.31
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.71	12.58
Equitable Invest Corp	28.71	30.87
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.25	32.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.13	18.45
Fund Investors Inc	20.08	22.01
General Capital	30.60	32.90
General Investors Trust	5.03	5.42
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.20	20.65
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	33.83		S-1	....	35.41
B-2	27.85		S-2	....	13.70
B-3	19.06		S-3	....	9.84
B-4	9.49		S-4	....	4.29
K-1	16.97		K-2	....	19.05

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 91.40 ..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 38.20 ..
Maryland Fund 4.06 4.65
Mass Invest Tr 20.07 21.58
Mass Inv 2d Fd 9.84 10.58
Mutual Invest 10.19 11.14
Nation Wide Voting 1.21 1.33
New England Fund 11.82 12.74
Old Colony Tr Assoc 18.25 19.875
Plymouth Fund Inc .47 .52
Putnam Fund 13.06 14.04
Quarterly Income Shares 5.80 6.30
Railway & Light Sec 11.375 12.75
Railway & Light Sec pf 108.00 ....
Repub Invest Fund 3.31 3.62
Scudder Stevens & Clark 88.50 90.37
Spencer Trask Fund 13.51 14.37
State Street Invest 76.63 82.34
Trusteed Am Bk "B" .43 ....
Trusteed Industry Shrs .70 .79
Wellington Fund 15.64 17.20

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.63	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.61	....
Diversified Tr C	5.35	....
Diversified Tr D	5.20	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.61	5.35
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.06	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.62	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.20	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.75	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.60	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	20.75	22.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	118½	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11½
N E Airlines	6¾	7¾
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5¾	6¾

Water Power

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	101¾	104¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¼	....
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	94	96¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1965	107¼	....
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	101
New Rochelle Water	5½	1981	100¾	103½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101	103½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1987	100¼	103¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	102¼	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	81¾	84¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1981	101¾	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	..

Rayon Yarn Shipments Top '42

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of rayon filament yarn by American mills to domestic users totaled 40,400,000 pounds in September, compared with 41,400,000 in August and 38,400,000 pounds in September, 1942, the Rayon Organon, a trade publication, said. Shipments in the first nine months aggregated 364,400,000 pounds against 347,900,000 in the like period of last year. Staple fiber shipments in September were 13,700,000 pounds compared with 13,800,000 in August and 12,500,000 in September, 1942.

Listed Bonds Value Below '42

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced a total of 1,108 bond issues were listed as of Sept. 30 with a par value of $86,665,889,048 and a market value of $80,149,556,292. The average price was 90.37 per $100 par value bond. On Aug. 31 there were 1,112 issues listed with a par value of $86,792,811,089 and a market value of $80,168,369,964. The average price was 90.33.

De-Inking Old Newspapers Is Held Practical

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—A pulp paper executive told a House subcommittee yesterday that more than enough old newspapers could be reprocessed in this country to make up the growing shortage of newsprint.

The witness, Pieree Loddengaard, manager of the technical department of the Buckley Dunton Pulp Co., of New York, said practical methods of reclaiming waste paper for newsprint have been developed, although they are not being used on a large scale.

He spoke of methods of taking the ink out of used paper and changing the paper back into pulp, from which clean, new paper may be made.

De-Inking Methods

"Is there any reason," asked Representative Wolverton of the Boren committee investigating newsprint supplies, "why de-inking and reprocessing methods are not being used now, in a time of a critical shortages?"

"I can only give you my personal opinion," Mr. Loddengaard replied. "There seem to be people who don't believe old newspapers can be de-inked, because they personally have never de-inked one."

Mr. Loddengaard said idle United States mills would have to be equipped for de-inking and repulping or mills would have to be moved to this country from Canada before reclaimed newsprint could go into substantial production.

Elbert Antrim, assistant business manager of the Chicago Tribune, told the committee yesterday his company was willing to convert three newsprint mills to reprocessing waste paper as an experiment.

"Do you think a process such as outlined by Mr. Antrim would be practical?" Mr. Wolverton asked Mr. Loddengaard.

"Absolutely," the witness replied. "There is more waste paper available than there are mills to work it."

A. E. Giegengack, the Government's public printer, told the committee paper consumption by federal agencies has increased despite conservation measures enforced by his department. Most of the increase, he said, is due to the war.

Unequal Distribution

Mr. Antrim also told the committee the War Production Board's (WPB) practice of granting extra quotas of paper to some newspapers has caused an unequal distribution of scarce newsprint.

Despite orders limiting the use of paper, he said, "many newspapers are using as much newsprint, and a lot of them using more newsprint, than they did in 1941."

"I doubt if 90 per cent of the newspaper publishers in this country are familiar . . . with the rules to be followed in making appeals," he said. "When they find out what is going on, I believe they are either going to demand extra tonnage in self-protection, or they are going to insist that the appeals system be abolished. . . .

"I understand that in Canada newspapers are given a quota based on prior use, and that there are no appeals for extra tonnage granted for the simple reason that no extra tonnage is available. If they can do it in Canada, why can't we do it here?"

CHICAGO (AP)—The Inland Daily Press Association has asked the Government to bring about greater allotments of newsprint used "for Sunday issues of large 'magazine' and feature content."

The organization, representing 324 daily newspapers published in the Central States, passed a resolution asking a cut "particularly in newsprint consumed in the production of predated issues of such Sunday newspapers."

The resolution said curtailments resulting from the War Production Board's general limitation order L-240 on newsprint "have in many instances worked undue hardship upon smaller newspapers."

Shipments Lower

MONTREAL (Canadian Press)—Canadian shipments of newsprint in September were 16.4 per cent lower than the 244,593 tons in the corresponding month in 1942, the Newsprint Association of Canada reported.

Shipments to the United States decreased 21.7 per cent while shipments to Canada and overseas customers increased 1.2 per cent and 57.6 per cent, respectively, from 1942 September levels. Shipments represented 68.7 per cent of 1942 capacity compared with 70.4 per cent in August and 82.1 per cent in September a year earlier.

Canadian production amounted to 251,827 tons—5,791 tons or 2.3 per cent lower than in September, 1942. Production represented 70.7 per cent of 1942 capacity as against 70.1 per cent in August and 72.4 per cent in September last year.

Shipments and production by United States mills decreased 24.2 per cent and 17.5 per cent, respectively, from September, 1942, levels. Production exceeded shipments by 1,013 tons and stocks held by United States mills increased by that amount.

Stocks of all North American manufacturers increased 4,391 tons in September and amounted to 117,410 tons at the end of the month. In 1942 and 1941 there were corresponding decreases of 46,894 and 2,879 tons.

General American Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—The General American Investors Co. reported its net assets as of Sept. 30 were equal to $15.30 a common share compared with $14.96 on July 30 this year and $8.28 on Sept. 30 last year.

Elected

Gabriel Moulin

E. N. Ayer

Elected President of the National Apartment Owners' Association, succeeding Alfred C. Kennedy of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Ayer is from San Francisco.

Sales Tax Gaining Favor In Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Although no one can predict with any certainty what form the new wartime revenue law will take, the trend on Capitol Hill today is toward adoption of a national retail sales tax—probably of 5 per cent, with no exemptions.

A member of the tax-drafting House Ways and Means Committee, who heretofore has been cool toward the sales tax principle, told this writer "it seems to be creeping up on us. The proponents have gotten in some pretty good licks in the last few days."

A 5 per cent sales tax would yield about $3,500,000,000 in new revenue annually. The Treasury asked $10,500,000,000. A move has started in Congress to make up the difference by slashing government costs.

No More Blank Checks

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma interpreted this economy mood as meaning "we are through with blank check and lump sum appropriations."

His statement accented the decision of the Senate Appropriations Committee to enlarge its staff of investigators for more careful examination of future appropriation demands.

Senators John Bankhead (D) of Alabama and Clyde Reed (R) of Kansas contended the appropriations committee hadn't gone far enough in authorizing $30,000 for hiring additional appropriations investigators. Senator Reed sought unsuccessfully to have the fund boosted to $250,000, with the statement that the present rate of government spending threatened to "permanently impair" the nation's solvency.

Senator Bankhead said he and other appropriations committee members had been "forced too long to accept the word of government department heads as to how much money they needed" and that a much larger staff of experts to aid the committee would have been "an excellent investment."

Perhaps the most significant factor in the sales tax discussions is the attitude of Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the Ways and Means Committee.

No Hostility

Mr. Doughton in past years has waged successful campaigns against every effort to enact this type of levy. But now he has not offered to lead another battle against it, and has expressed no hostility to it in the 10 days of public hearings.

However, he has questioned the wisdom of enacting a 10 per cent tax, saying it might fall too heavily upon consumers, especially in some 32 states which already have state retail sales taxes. It was understood that some committee members had put their heads together and decided that the tax, if issued from the committee, should not exceed 5 per cent.

NEW YORK (AP)—Fortune Magazine said a survey appearing in its November issue shows that 52.3 per cent of Americans in all income brackets would prefer a sales tax to an increased withholding tax on salaries.

The publication said the survey disclosed 33 per cent would favor a stiffer withholding tax, while 14.7 per cent could not decide between the proposed alternatives.

All economic levels showed pluralities favoring the "tax on all things you buy," but there was less enthusiasm for the sales tax in lower income groups, according to the survey.

Zenith to Hire Workers With Deficient Hearing

CHICAGO (AP)—Zenith Radio Corporation intends to employ immediately between 800 and 1,000 workers with deficient hearing to augment its force of war workers, F. E. McDonald, Jr., president, told stockholders in his quarterly report on operations.

Net profit for the three months ended July 31, was $823,053 equal to $1.67 a capital share, compared with $307,764, equal to 62 cents a capital share in the same 1942 months.

Louis B. Mayer Has Pay Check Of $949,765

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis B. Mayer, movie producer, drew the biggest pay check—$949,765—reported to the Treasury for the calendar year 1941 or fiscal year ending in 1942.

The motion picture industry, as usual, furnished the lion's share of the personal service incomes above $75,000 shown in corporation income tax returns.

The list of such incomes, made public by Secretary Henry Morgenthau as required by law, included 922 names, 215 of them movie figures. Loew's Inc., paid Mr. Mayer $157,500 salary and $792,265 in commissions for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1942.

Second place in the listing went to a big-money newcomer, C. G. Swebilius, President of the Dixwell Corp., Hamden, Conn. The management and engineering service firm paid him $631,809 in salary for the year ended Nov. 30, 1941, and $499,148 for the next fiscal year. Mr. Swebilius also is Vice-President of the war-expanded High Standard Manufacturing Corporation, which he organized in 1926 to produce pistols, small tools, and similar articles.

E. G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Co., was third with an income of $537,724—$357,724 in the form of a bonus—for 1941. A larger payment — $588,423 — was listed for comedians Bud Abbott and Lou Costello. Jointly, they received $224,458 salary and $363,964 "other compensation" from Universal Pictures for the fiscal year ended last Oct. 31.

Largest individual salaries listed for film stars included the $300,000 paid Jeanette MacDonald and Bing Crosby, by Loew's and Paramount, respectively; Cary Cooper's $299,177 from Samuel Goldwyn, and Bob Hope's $294,166 from Paramount.

Others received larger aggregate amounts, however, notably Claudette Colbert's $390,000 from Paramount and Twentieth Century-Fox; Ginger Rogers' $355,000 from RKO-Radio and Twentieth Century; Cary Grant's $351,562.50 from Columbia, RKO, and Warner Brothers; and Charles Boyer's $350,000 from Paramount, Universal, and Warners. In most cases the payments covered overlapping periods embracing more than 12 months.

Bette Davis received $252,333 from Warners, Jack Benny $250,000 from Twentieth Century and Warners, William Powell $242,500 from Loew's, Errol Flynn $240,000 from Warners, Preston Sturges $230,841 from Paramount, Spencer Tracy $233,461 from Loew's, and James Cagney $229,416 from Warners.

Ronald Colman was listed as receiving $203,333 from Columbia and Loew's, Tyrone Power $203,125 from Twentieth Century, Robert Taylor $201,666.67 from Loew's, Fredric March $200,000 from Columbia and Warners and Marlene Dietrich the same amount from Universal.

The Charles Chaplin Film Corporation listed a $104,000 salary for the actor-producer, and Paramount listed his former wife, Paulette Goddard, as receiving $132,737.

Loew's paid Clark Gable $198,750, while his wife, the late Carole Lombard, received $117,314 from RKO.

International Business Machines Corporation of New York paid Thomas J. Watson $460,289. The Northern Pump Company of Minnesota paid $442,000 to J. B. Hawley, Jr. The Dixwell Corporation paid J. E. Owsley, former Navy football coach, $421,206 in 1941 and $299,488 last year.

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Around The Town In Sports

Andover at Medford

When the Tufts varsity football team travels to Worcester Saturday to play Worcester Tech, the Tufts jayvee eleven will be host at Tufts Oval to Andover Academy in a game beginning at 2:30 p. m. This contest, only one in Greater Boston above high school caliber, will see the first visit of an Andover football team to Tufts since the turn of the century.

In the 12-game series dating back to 1882, Tufts has won only three while losing nine—and that was the Jumbo varsity. The last Tufts varsity-Andover game was in 1903 at Andover, where the prep school boys whipped the collegians 15-5.

This season Andover has a strong team led by Capt. Jim Hudler, a fast wingback, and Tom Mauran, hard-plunging fullback. Two weeks ago the Jumbo jayvees beat Exeter Academy. Admission for the game will be 55 cents.

♪ ♪ ♪

Local baseball will remain on the quiet side through what there is left of the football season. But news of big league trades and purchases should be plentiful by mid-November, and as the annual December meetings draw near. Already there are hints of numerous changes, particularly at Fenway Park, where the Red Sox in 1943 sank to a new low for the Joe Cronin regime.

♪ ♪ ♪

Casey Stengel is now in California. He passed up the World Series this time to get back to the California sunshine. The manager of the Braves, you will remember, is still handicapped by his right leg. He will, however, come East for the annual meetings in December. That he promised before entraining for the West. The Braves, too, are planning a few changes in personnel, if new talent is available.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frankie Boucher, veteran coach and former star of New York Rangers, is thinking of trying a comeback this season. Frankie intends to skate with the Rangers at Winnipeg and get into a few scrimmage sessions to find out whether or not he's good enough to play again.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yale's wrestling team will face a six-meet program this winter, according to Athletic Director Ogden D. Miller. The schedule: Jan. 8, Army; 15, at Tufts; 29, Tufts; Feb. 5, Columbia; 12, Coast Guard; 19, Princeton.

♪ ♪ ♪

Holy Cross is "shooting for" its game with Cornell at Ithaca this Saturday, so much so that Coach Ank Scanlon is spending the entire week with his Crusaders. Usually he remains at his Philadelphia war-work plant during most of the mid-week sessions. The Purple leaves for Ithaca tomorrow, and the same iron men who started against Dartmouth and the Coast Guard are due to face the opening whistle against the Big Red Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Park Department municipal gyms and swimming pools will open for the season tomorrow. Special athletic programs and defense workers and those preparing to enter military service will be inaugurated. These programs will be in addition to the regular civilian schedule which includes calisthenics, basketball, boxing, wrestling, tumbling, and square dances. Special classes for police and fire candidates will continue as heretofore.

♪ ♪ ♪

Both of M. I. T.'s heavy and light freshman crews tied for first and defeated Harvard's heavy eight in a Henley-distance race on the Charles yesterday. The Crimson oarsmen were left half a length astern.

American Hockey League to Start Season on Oct. 26

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14 (AP)—Twelve hours after the American League's 1943-44 schedule was announced, Maurice Podoloff, President of the circuit, said today that a change had been made opening the season a day earlier with Pittsburgh playing at Cleveland on Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The same two teams had been scheduled to inaugurate the season at Pittsburg on Oct. 27.

Buffalo and Indianapolis swing into action the following night at the latter city, but the loop's other two clubs will wait until Saturday, Oct. 30, when Providence plays at Hershey.

Each of the six teams will play 26 home games before the season ends on March 12.

Various war-borne reasons have cut the league membership to six from the all-time high of 10 that were in action three seasons ago. Besides the half dozen teams still playing, the league formerly included New Haven, Philadelphia, Washington, and Springfield. The league started last season with eight teams but lost New Haven at the half-way mark, continuing with the six present members and Washington.

Turnabout

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 14 (AP) —Golfer Morgan Jones shot an ace on the 130-yard No. 14 hole.

Five others in the party followed in order—and took two, three, four, five, and six strokes.

Jones was the high man for the round with 82—and the golfer who took six shots on the 14th won with a 73.

The Restaurant Group which usually appears on this page will be found on the Young People's Page in this issue.

In the Dugout

with Runnill

Three Prominent Facts

The 1943 World Series, which even now is a dim memory, established—if there was any doubt—three facts of interest. They are, in order of their importance to the average fan: that the Yankees, under pressure, are the leading club in the game; that Joe McCarthy is the number one manager, and that Spud Chandler is the leading pitcher.

McCarthy's handling of Yankee pitchers was one of the neatest managerial stunts in classic history. In particular, there was his going with Marius Russo in the fourth game, and first at Sportsman's Park. While about every baseball writer and radioman in press row was second-guessing Joe, he sidelined Chandler for that extra day of rest and sat by while Russo gave the top single-game performance of the series.

Might Stray

Not once in McCarthy's handling of hurlers was there a suggestion of panic. While Billy Southworth tipped a jittery Cardinal hand by holding back his ace, Mort Cooper, for the second game, instead of playing the accepted baseball percentage and leading with him, Joe followed the book and was rewarded with exceptional mound support. McCarthy may have the cream of the big league crop, but without his guidance this talent might stray.

Incidentally, McCarthy's recent World Series victory was his seventh. Since moving into Yankee Stadium back in 1931, he has taken eight pennants. Only in '42 did he miss the world crown. No other manager ever approached Joe's brilliant World Series record. John McGraw of Giant fame won his way to nine October classics, but triumphed in only three. McCarthy very soon will have a strangle hold on every conceivable piloting honor, thanks to an almost unbeatable combination of his own field generalship and Ed Barrow's front office.

Great Pitcher

Bill Dickey, one of the main cogs in all of McCarthy's winning Yankee machines, says that Spud Chandler did not have his fast ball in that clinching fifth game. "He had to depend on curves, sinkers and sliders," Bill told one critic at St. Louis. Which makes you wonder: if Spud could blank the Cardinals without his fast ball, what would he have done with it? At any rate, he proved to even the folks from Missouri that he is now a great pitcher.

This Chandler fellow, by the way, should have been a great pitcher before 1943. In 1937, when he joined the Yankees from Newark and the next year, when he won 14 and lost only five, Spud had everything you look for in a rising young mound star. But then came a stretch of arm trouble which threatened to end the Chandler pitching career for all time. Only patient handling by Joe McCarthy lifted the boy from the dark recesses of uncertainty, to the No. 1 spot in the American League and, later, the World Series.

Lacked Reserves

Obviously, this '43 Yankee club did not rank with McCarthy's great teams of other years. It was below the peace-time Yankee standard in three or four spots, if you consider the 154-game strength. It even lacked the balance of the '42 outfit, which bowed to over-confidence and the Cardinals in the World Series. The sustained batting power was absent. Baseball men will tell you that any championship club is as strong as its reserves. These Yanks were lacking on the second line. McCarthy, for instance, had no infield replacement like Frank Crosetti sitting in the dugout, nor did he have a George Selkirk in the background for pinch hitting and outfield aid.

However, the '43 Yankees did prove that they were easily the best the American League could muster by war-time standards and, also, the National League. That the Cardinals lost much between the '42 and '43 series is now apparent. All the more credit to Billy Southworth for getting them as far as a battle with the Yankees.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Now is the time to begin revising your football sheets. . . . After Saturday the old ones won't be much good. Reason: the term is about to end for Navy and Marine trainees and by Nov. 1 a lot of them will be missing from the college squads and a lot of V-12 "freshmen" will become eligible. . . . For example, Joe (Fordham) Andrejco played his final game for Dartmouth last Saturday, Angelo Bertelli will finish his tour at Notre Dame with the Navy game Oct. 30 and Herman Wedemeyer, the Hawaiian sensation at St. Mary's, is expecting his draft call any day. . . . Princeton left two of the season's best Saturdays open because the sailors will be too busy with studies to bother about football.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ray Dumont, the semi-pro baseball solon, reports he has discovered a first class wump (woman umpire) in Toronto recently and signed her to officiate in the Canada-United States sandlot World Series next August. . . . She's Bobbie Rosenfeld, former Olympic athlete and now a Toronto sports writer, who brought down the house in the 1943 Canadian sandlot championships by tossing a player out of a game. . . . Probably the youngest paid-up member of the Women's International Bowling Congress is five-months-old Nikki Lynn Sorich of San Francisco, whose mother, father, and grandfather all are active bowlers. . . . Nikki was born during a blackout, which is a good time for a lot of pin topplers to add up their scores.

♪ ♪ ♪

Herman Hickman, former Tennessee All-America tackle now coaching the Army line: "If you don't think Duke can give you the acid test, you ought to play against them for seven or eight or 10 years."

♪ ♪ ♪

Gene Sarazen doesn't think there's much chance that five-year-old Gene, Jr., ever will be a top rank golfer. Says Gene: "He's left-handed, and doesn't give a hoot for a golf club . . . Animal act: Two days after the baseball season ended, Dizzy Trout of the Tigers turned up on the Detroit Lions' practice field . . . After watching him grab a few passes, Coach Gus Dorais began to wonder about the possibilities of converting a baseball pitcher into a football catcher.

♪ ♪ ♪

Milt Weiler, who stroked the varsity crew and won the intercollegiate boxing championship at Syracuse a dozen years ago, is due to graduate from Officers' Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va., in a few weeks. With his background, he ought to be a natural for some amphibious outfit . . . The "dream" backfield of the 63rd Battalion touch football team at Camp Wolters, Texas, is composed of Bob Livingston, Notre Dame; Walt McQuade and John Clifford, Colgate's touchdown twins, and John Fekete, Ohio State.

Segura, Talbert Reach Semifinals

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 14 (AP)—First and second seeded Pancho Segura, of Ecuador, and William Talbert, of Indianapolis, fought their way into the semifinals of the Pan-American tennis tournament yesterday along with the Mexican Vega brothers, Armando and Rolando.

Segura beat Jack Knemeyer, of Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—3, 7—5, while Talbert trounced Mexico's second ranking player, Daniel Hernandez, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

In the first round of the women's doubles Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, and Louise Brough, of Beverly Hills, Calif., overwhelmed Kennette Griffith De Nuncio, formerly of Pittsburgh, and Madelon Grognard, 6—2, 6—0; and Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, and Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., trounced Loly and Bebe Villarello, Mexican sisters, 6—1, 6—0.

Veteran Leafs Back

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 14 (AP)—Coach Clarence (Happy) Day announced today that Mel Hill and Walter Pratt have been rejected by the Canadian Army and will play again this season with the Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League.

Cowley Remains Foremost Bruin Offensive Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Province of Quebec, Oct. 14—Foremost offensive theat of the Boston Bruins hockey team this winter will be the National Hockey League's All-Star center, Bill Cowley. The veteran Ottawan, three times turned down by Canadian military officials because of defective hearing, will be starting his 10th year in major-league play, his ninth as a member of the Bruins.

Acquired by Art Ross back in 1935 from the disbanded St. Louis team, the popular center clicked from the start, and became in 1941 the National League's leading scorer, greatest playmaker, and most valuable player. Last year Cowley tied his own league record for assists (45), and finished second in the league scoring, one point back of Chicago's Doug Bentley (73), who tied Cooney Weiland's league record made with Boston in 1929-30.

Ross has yet to intimate whom he will team Cowley with this winter. Probably it will be with Frank "Buzz" Boll, right winger, and left winger Art Jackson. Boll, however, will not join the Bruins for another fortnight because of an injured thumb.

Cowley has a chance this year to gather his 400th point in National League play. In nine years he has scored 114 goals and 235 assists for a total of 349 points. Nels Stewart, playing for 15 years with the Montreal Maroons, Boston Bruins, and New York Americans (1925-40), set the present league record of 323 goals and 191 assists for 514 scoring points.

As Bruins practiced this morning, Ross was trying to arrange a week-end game with the Quebec Aces. Such a game would give him a chance to try out some of his youngsters. Hago Harrington, coach of the Boston Olympics, will arrive here tomorrow to assist with the coaching of the young players, some of whom are considered excellent prospects.

Sandlot World Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—A sandlot baseball World's Series to be held the year after the end of the war and including teams from all countries where the game is played was approved today by the National Baseball Congress.

The Congress at its final meeting, also approved a Canadian-United States Series for 1944, a seven-game meeting between winners of the Canadian National tournament at Toronto and the American Series at Wichita, Kan.

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BRIDGEPORT (Continued from previous page)

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WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
"Kenwood" Bed Blankets
80% new wool—20% rayon. Size 72x84. Bound with Rayon Satin Binding. Price 12.98 each. "Kenwood" Blankets are exclusive with us in Waterbury, Conn.

Have you seen our stock of
TABLE CLOTHS?
Ever so many gay, colorful combinations—all such long wearing qualities.
$1.69 to $2.69 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

J. H. Roberts and Associates
ENGINEERS
Consultation and Design
Machinery, Tools, Buildings
P. O. Box 1525, Waterbury, Conn.

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
Boys' Overcoats 10.95 to 16.95
Young Men's Overcoats 16.95 to 25.00
Men's Overcoats 29.75 to 50.00
In Tweed, Gabardine, Camel Hair Coverticloth and Fleeces.

KNOX HATS
for distinctive costume flattery exclusive with
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Let us help you with the
Fall Cleaning of
Dresses, Coats and Suits
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. Howard Street VErnon 5891

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
Catherine E. Lessner, Prop.
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave.
Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE
PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 204—Reg. No. 220

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-2764 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops for Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
86 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Harris Tweed and Covert TOPCOATS
$38.50
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 State Street

BUY WAR BONDS
with the money you save on the low-priced quality furniture you buy from
L. J. HOVER WAYSIDE FURNITURE
OPEN EVENINGS
887 Central Ave. Phone 8-3824

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient, easy-to-use
CHARGA-PLATE
WHITNEY'S
The MOST for Your Money

BRILLIANT FALL FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4218

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2194

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

TRY this quick easy beauty treatment on your own walls!
DEHYDRAY
America's Dehydrated Wall Finish
SMITH & PEARSON, Inc.
AUBURN, N. Y. PHONE: 21

BALDWIN

Towne Stationery and Luncheonette
11 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 9302, 9403
LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS
We serve a quick light Breakfast reasonable
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM SERVED EXCLUSIVELY
At Towne's in Baldwin

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-3021 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELERS AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAU LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

WE HAVE A NOTION
You'll like our newly refurnished and redecorated Notions Department. You'll find it more pleasant to do your notions shopping here, because of the convenient, everything-in-sight arrangement, and more complete lines of stock.
McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

New Showing of Fall Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
46 COURT STREET

VAN COTT Jeweler
We invite you to sample our new fragrances in
TUVACHÉ PERFUME
60 COURT STREET

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 50 Walnut St.

BRONXVILLE

21 Lessons & Instructions 21
TEACHING IN BRONXVILLE ON WEDNESDAYS
PIANO • HARMONY COACHING
Russell Snively Gilbert
— Address —
Columbia Broadcasting Music Library
485 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3-3289

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850 Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashions for Autumn
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
All reasonably priced.
LESLIE FROCKS
Open Every Evening
GRANADA THEATRE BLDG., 3172 MAIN ST.

AIRPORT PUBLISHERS
New Address
210 Ellicott Street CL. 4893
Complete Printing and Advertising Service
H. R. Badger • J. F. Foster • H. C. Stewart

Utica Flower Shop
Complete FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 3281
Utica at Elmwood

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y

In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.75
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
University 3780
399 Parkside Avenue

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
GOLD CROSS Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Flushing 9-2551. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios
Written guarantee one year
Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call nearest branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Mgr.
FL. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING and REPAIRING
WEAVING Northern Blvd. at 163rd St.

We Buy and Sell Used Rugs
Cleaning, Washing, Shampooing, Dyeing, Repairing of Rugs and Carpets Demothed. Fire and Theft Insurance.
E. J. CLARK CARPET CLEANING CO.
137-44 Northern Blvd.
FL. 3-8400 or BA. 9-0123
Great Neck Branch Imperial 510

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-8585

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds — Expert Tree Trimming—Evergreens—Shrubs—Trees
Bulbs—Grading—Seeding
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Ba 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Are You Looking for Something New?
THEN COME TO GRAY'S
HOUSEWARES
GIFTS
DINNERWARE
EXPERT PICTURE FRAMING
GRAY'S
110 Queens Boulevard at 73th Avenue
Phone BOulevard 8-6020

CHRISTMAS CARDS
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Educational Games and Toys
Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
OPPOSITE FOREST HILLS THEATER

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Boulevard 8-7800. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FREEPORT

SUIT YOURSELF
Men, you can suit yourself whether it's a SUIT, TOPCOAT or O'COAT or all three from our most complete collection for this Fall and Winter Season, modestly priced to provide the utmost in VALUE.
Established 1894
Adolph Levy & Son

Old Shoes Made to Look Like New

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Tel. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
BIRDS EYE
Groceries and Delicatessen
27 So. Main St. Call FREE. 913-923

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y.
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets

GLOVERSVILLE

Order Your Personal Christmas Cards NOW
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

WOOLART SUITS
All Wool Materials
ARGERSINGER'S
FASHION FLOOR

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

North Shore's Smartest Shop
Louise Allen, Inc.
113 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK, N. Y.
Great Neck 711
Dresses *Sportswear*

36th Anniversary
W. T. GRANT CO.
We're celebrating from Oct. 14th to 23rd
The store is filled with exceptional values
50 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
BACK THE ATTACK
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
"Back the Attack"
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
BACK THE ATTACK

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

The Open Window
LUNCHEON DINNER
Closed on Mondays
OLIVE WALSH, *President*
79-08 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9295

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Housefurnishings

8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
87-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BON TON
L. CANTOR, Prop.
Misses' and Women's Outer Apparel
89-71 165TH STREET, JAMAICA
Around corner from Valencia Theatre

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-03 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

NEW YORK

JAMAICA (Continued)

Payment over 12 months
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
160-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Gold Cross Shoes
worthy of your ration stamp ..... $6.95 pr.
exclusive at
Nelson's Dept. Store

FUR COATS
of Quality
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
3102 Delaware Ave. De 8130
Buy War Bonds

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

Gifts
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

In Our BOYS' DEPT.
Boys' Finger-Tip Coats
Reversible—$7.98 and up
I. JACOBSON AND SON
21-23 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Crossword Quix Answers

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NEW YORK

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

George F. Bechstein
INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and All Lines of Insurance
1 EAST FAIRVIEW AVENUE
PHONE—VALLEY STREAM 5617

MAMARONECK

BAXTER'S
Hardware and Housewares
137 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephone Mamaroneck 12

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-8219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone MO. 7-1755

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Exclusive Millinery
at popular prices
Ahead in Hats
Gray Hat Shoppes
42 Fourth Avenue
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

YORK SHOE STORES
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEWBURGH

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
Arch Preserver and Vitality *for Women*
Florsheim and Arch Preserver *for Men*

Distinctive Furniture Reasonably Priced
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Christmas Gifts
for everyone on your list
Schoonmaker's
DEPARTMENT STORES
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

Komar Electric Company
313 NORTH AVENUE
All Kinds of Electrical Repairs
New Rochelle 2-3799

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

For the Duration:
DEPEND ON NEPTUNE
to solve your storage problems
With more people than ever before putting their furnishings in storage, Westchester continues to depend on Neptune's modern facilities. Standard rates. Estimates gladly given.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle 2-1300
JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Legnard Talner
365 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3699

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9653

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

LANGDON
"The Man's Shop of Westchester"
562 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Featuring
Worsted-tex Clothes Knox Hats
Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
OUR FINE FABRICS OF EXTENSIVE VARIETY WILL INSPIRE YOU
7 Division Street

We Telegraph Flowers

Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3616—2-3688

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 31

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Edison Mazda Lamps
Janitors' Supplies
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, Housefurnishings and General Repairing
Locksmiths—Electrical Work
BUckminster 2-7714 865 Flatbush Ave.

HARRY— —Your Hairdresser
1519 NEWKIRK AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUckminster 4-1161

Buckminster 2-5907
The Harper Method Beauty Shop
MRS. HELGA NELSEN
National City Bank Bldg.
885 Flatbush Ave., Room 212
Corner Church Ave.

D. KEISER
975 Flatbush Avenue
DRESSES AND BLOUSES OF DISTINCTION
Reasonable Savings to Buy Bonds

4713 13th Avenue
Gifts, lamps, occasional furniture, pictures, mirrors, etc.
PHONE WINDSOR 6-8644

NEW 5-7270
TO SERVE YOU BETTER
Lutecia
DRESSES — COATS
Is Now Located at
718 NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN 16, N. Y.

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
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LUCKEY'S
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The Season Is On!
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Expert Service!
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Modestly Priced
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Buy an extra War Bond this month

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To help avoid last minute rush and last minute disappointments, we're opening Toyland early this year. Select toys at once by our Layaway Plan . . . a small deposit reserves your selection.
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200 East Post Road, White Plains

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP TRADE MARK
Agency for Camp Corsets
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6330 6331
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69 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

Carhart Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving to Suit the Individual
Medium Prices
Telepone White Plains 6822
277 Mamaroneck Avenue

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
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139 North Main St., Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

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J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
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RUG CLEANING
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IN STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
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Prettier Hats than ever!
$2.95 and up
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CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
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Now in Progress
The Fashion Shop
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Headquarters in Yonkers for
RED CROSS SHOES
GOLD
All Sizes
York Shoe Store
In all the newest styles and materials
One Price $6.95
18 MAIN STREET TEL. YON. 3-2164

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Clothes for Young Men and Men Who Stay Young
Proctor Theatre Building
55 South Broadway

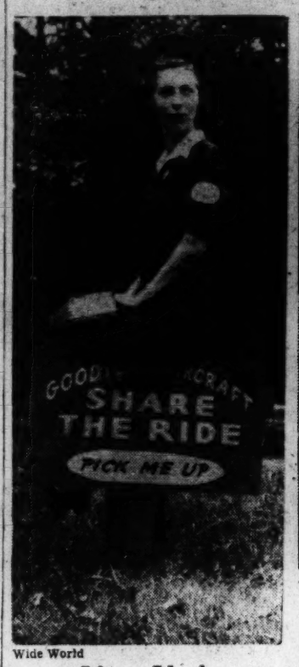
WALTERMAN'S
SMART and DEPENDABLE CLOTHES
For Girls Through Teen Age
For Boys Through College
459 SOUTH BROADWAY

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Oddities in the News



Wide World

It's an Idea!

Juanita Chauncey of Akron, Ohio, confidently waiting at one of Goodyear Aircraft's share-the-ride stations, knows that one of her fellow workers will pick her up in time to get to work. The stations are established along the main highways leading to the plant.

Associated Press

Dust Mask

United States Army truck drivers bringing supplies up the Alaskan highway to northern Pacific bases wear these masks to protect themselves against the clouds of dust raised by the great truck convoys.

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

South America takes the philatelic spotlight this week, with Brazil, Dominican Republic and Ecuador represented by new issues.

New arrivals from Brazil include three air mail issues of the "Bull's-eye" stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the republic's first postage stamps and single issues marking the centennial of the Institute of Brazilian Lawyers, the Second Inter-American Conference of Lawyers and the Ninth Exposition of Livestock and Allied Industries. The "Bull's-eye" air mails also appear in souvenir sheet form.

Large white numerals on a background of scrollwork feature the design of the airmails. Colored borders and the dates "1843-1943" complete the design. Values and colors are: one cruzeiro, olive bistre and black; two cr., blue green and black, and five cr., magenta and black.

The Dominican Republic's contribution is a 10-centavos red violet airmail. Ecuador has overprinted a fiscal tax stamp for regular postage use. The overprint is 30 on 50 centavos.

* * *

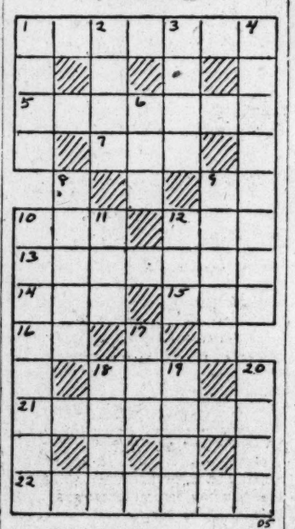
Special first flight covers will be made available to collectors for the inauguration of air service by Transportes Aeros Centro-Americanos from San Jose, Costa Rica, to Miami, Fla., by way of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Cuba in the near future. No collector-prepared covers will be carried because of wartime censorship, but Inter-American Airways Agency, Inc., on behalf of TACA, will provide sets of four covers for each of the five countries at a cost of $1.00 per set or 25 cents per cover. Ten of the covers are for flights to Miami and six for first return flights. Collectors desiring any or all of the covers may send their address and remittances to Inter-American Airways Agency, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

Wide World

The new United States 5-cent Yugoslavia commemorative postage stamp which will be placed on first-day sale at the Washington, D. C., Post Office Oct. 26.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Those who use a poke net would be engaged in doing what?
5—What is dulse?
7—What is a substance used in making candles?
9—Chapter (abbr.).
10—A wing.
12—What is a prefix meaning three?
13—What is a tall marsh plant with long flat leaves used for seating chairs, making mats, etc.
14—To hasten.
15—What is a thorny tree of India?
16—Symbol for illinium is what?
18—Who is one of girl graduates in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida"?
21—What city of France was birthplace of Renoir?
22—Ancient Jews, Greeks, and Romans wore what on their feet?

Down

1—A tallywag is a bird, card, or fish—which?
2—Who is the famous Irish dramatist and critic?
3—The bouquetin is what?
4—What place in England is celebrated as home of Charles Dickens?
6—Armed conflict.
8—What instrument would have a "swiple"?
9—Officer who proclaims the orders or directions of a court is what?
10—Who is hero of Homer's "Iliad"?
11—Devoured.
13—What is a small loop for lifting something?
17—What is name of an artificial language?
18—So be it.
19—What city of India was once a Mogul capital?
20—Temple of what goddess is seen in opera "Aida"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Naval Shells Are Lacquered Different Colors?

In the heat of battle, it is necessary to identify the different types of shells easily, quickly, and unmistakably. To provide such instant identification, each type of naval shell is lacquered a different color.

If the shell is black, it is of the armor-piercing type; green, anti-aircraft; white, shrapnel, and yellow, high explosive.

* * *

What Code the Ancient Greeks Used to Send "Wireless" Signals?

"Wireless" signals, by beacon fires, signal smoke, etc., were sent by various ancient peoples.

Polybius, a Greek historian who lived in the second century B. C., has described, in considerable detail, a signaling method and concise and ingenious code by means of which long messages could be transmitted from one point to another. The devising of the method is attributed to Cleoxenus and Democlitus, with Polybius himself adding some finishing touches.

In effect, Polybius' method of sending messages by wireless was as follows:

The alphabet, omitting the letter Y, was arranged in a square, five letters on a side, as shown in the accompanying sketch. The letters forming the message were sent by means of lighted torches, and two torch signals were necessary for each letter in the message.

First, torches were displayed whose number indicated the vertical column in which the letter was to be found. The second signal displayed the number of torches needed to tell the horizontal row containing the letter.

Thus, to send the letter R, the

A	F	K	P	U
B	G	L	Q	V
C	H	M	R	W
D	I	N	S	X
E	J	O	T	Z

ALPHABET BLOCK SIGNAL CODE

signaler would first raise 4 torches (R being in the fourth column from the left) and then he would raise 3 torches (R being in the third row from the top).

The signal system, while designed for torches, could readily be used for heliographing or mirror signaling. **W. P. Keasbey**

Just for Fun— Burr Shafer

"When I was your maid I didn't complain about the uniform you issued me."

Today's Quotation

Conform thyself to thy present fortune, and cut thy coat according to thy cloth.

—ROBERT BURTON

Letters by Napoleon

Among papers collected for salvage in London were some old letters which proved to have been written by Napoleon during his retreat from Moscow. They have ben turned over to the British Museum.

Daily Anecdote

Mixed Blessing

The natives of a small village a few miles from Edinburgh complained that the charge of one shilling for four rides to the city was too high, and petitioned for a reduction. Their desire prevailed, and the company reduced the fare to one shilling for six trips.

There was general rejoicing among the villagers, except for one hard-bitten old gentleman who refused to see anything good in the reduced fare.

"Jock," said one of the petitioners to the elderly pessimist, "dinna ye ken that now we can ride six times to the city for a single shilling when before we could ride only four?"

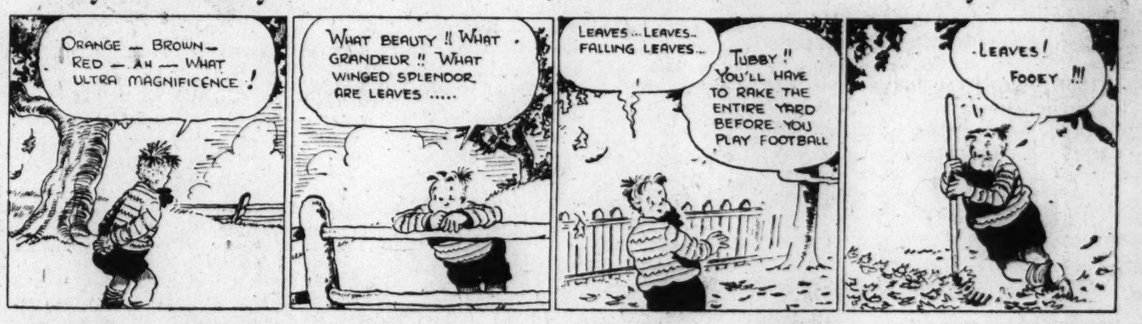
"I ken," replied the old man, "but now we've got to walk to town six times instead of four-r times to save a shillin'!"

NEWS ITEM— CENSORSHIP OF WEATHER NEWS ENDS

OK, MR. VANE THE CENSORSHIP'S LIFTED
WEATHER REPORT EDITOR
ZZZZ
THEY DON'T HAVE TO LIFT ANY CENSORSHIP TO TELL ME WHAT THE WEATHER IS
GO AHEAD AND TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER, MRS. CRUMPET, .. SEE IF I CARE
L.F. VAN DELM.
WEATHER REPORT (UNCENSORED) - STILL RAINING OVER GERMANY WITH NO SIGN OF LETUP. ANOTHER STORM OF HURRICANE PROPORTIONS MOVING TOWARD REICH FROM ENGLAND

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All in the Way You Look at It*

By LE PELLEY


ORANGE — BROWN — RED — AH — WHAT ULTRA MAGNIFICENCE!
WHAT BEAUTY!! WHAT GRANDEUR!! WHAT WINGED SPLENDOR ARE LEAVES .....
LEAVES.. LEAVES.. FALLING LEAVES..
TUBBY!! YOU'LL HAVE TO RAKE THE ENTIRE YARD BEFORE YOU PLAY FOOTBALL
-LEAVES! FOOEY!!!

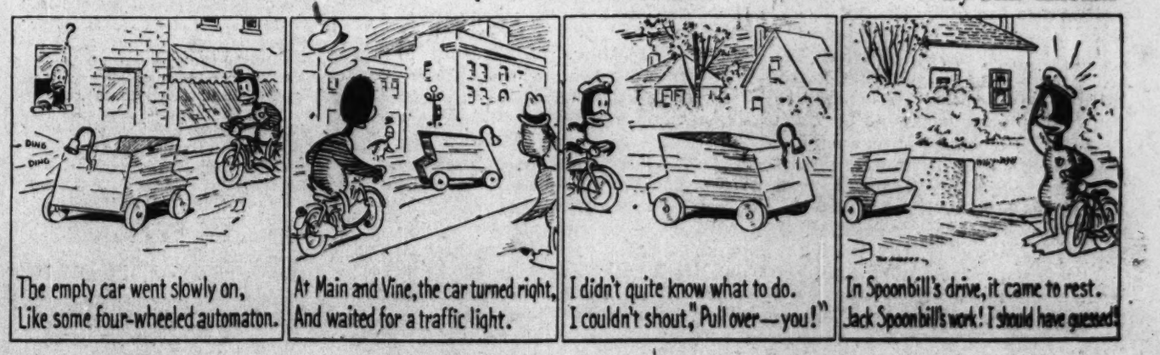
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Now Listen!*

By RODGERS

Sponge was just as surprised as we were when that woman picked her up.
Of course we tried to explain we weren't really chasing Sponge-
But shucks- the louder we protested-
The less the woman seemed to believe us.

The Adventures of Waddles —*Up to His Old Tricks*

By THE HAGERS


DING DING
The empty car went slowly on, Like some four-wheeled automaton.
At Main and Vine, the car turned right, And waited for a traffic light.
I didn't quite know what to do. I couldn't shout, "Pull over—you!"
In Spoonbill's drive, it came to rest. Jack Spoonbill's work! I should have guessed!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Limits of Cobelligerency

To those novel vehicles of war developed by the Allies in the last few years—the peep, the jeep, the duck—add one not so novel. It is the bandwagon. The scramble of the King of Italy and his Premier, General Badoglio, to find a seat on it appears to have infused an already discernible trend away from the Axis with some of the elements of a stampede.

How soon the general rush for the seats will take place is anybody's guess. But from Lisbon come "authoritative reports" that the Spanish Government is recalling its "Blue Legion" which has been fighting on the Nazi side against the Russians, and in Argentina anti-Axis members of the Cabinet are reported to have resigned, a development which may indicate that the Argentine Government will yet have to revise its equivocal policy.

There is nothing very impressive in all this, from the point of view of the Allied peoples. They have already done so much for themselves in the battle against Fascism and Naziism that they can hardly be expected to regard such contributions as Italy or other late comers make as amounting to much.

The acceptance of Italy as a cobelligerent by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union reflects a skepticism felt by the ordinary citizens of these countries. And the ordinary citizens will be encouraged by the emphasis their leaders have placed on the right of the Italian people to choose the form of democratic government under which they wish to live after the war.

Not that this is a complete assurance. It is obvious that members of the Badoglio regime are fighting for their political lives and that of the House of Savoy. The regime is a leftover from the Italy that abetted Mussolini and among its officers are left-over Fascists. The better the record which Italy now makes in service to the Allies, the greater the claim the Badoglios will expect to make on Allied support in the postwar period. The great numbers of Italians disillusioned by the House of Savoy may feel little inspiration to fight for the United Nations cause if by so doing they may find themselves fighting against their own democratic hopes.

The main concern of Allied policy toward Italy must now be to make the line between the status of a cobelligerent and that of an ally crystal clear and to keep it so after the war.

In so far as cobelligerency enables the Italian people to regain their self-respect, in so far as it contributes to German difficulties in Italy or elsewhere, it is welcome. But it should not be forgotten that it does not alter consequentially the relation of power already existing between the United Nations and their enemies. It can earn no political rewards in an international sense; indeed it can hardly balance Italy's accounts with the free world, so deeply did Mussolini involve that country in crimes against civilization.

Above all, it must not be permitted to elevate the Badoglio regime to a position of legitimacy in Italy. For free men there is no legitimacy in government except that derived from the sovereign right of the peope to choose their own rulers. Over and over again it will need to be stressed that the present Italian Government is not the result of an expression of popular will, and that no contribution the Italian people make under it to the victory of freedom should be written down to the credit of Badoglio or the Monarchy.

"Them Thar Hills"

The usual Fall "prospectors" are missing from the Autumn hills. They're staking out more modest claims this year within easy A-card range.

Nuggets are necessarily smaller—one gold tree at the end of the street instead of hillsides ablaze, a glimpse of color from the train window, a single branch against the crisp blue sky.

These meager "diggings," perfect as they may be in themselves, don't quite make up for the old-time gold-rush—for the wide panorama of mountains in Autumn camouflage, for close-ups of concentrated color, for vistas of lakes fringed with Paisley. That Autumn trek from city to country was the natural ending of a season. It was like saying goodbye to a friend and closing the door.

There are no painted highways in the city, no lei of brilliant leaves across the road, but there is "gold dust" here and there—a red-tipped tree, perhaps, a crimson vine, a tuft of color as the bus goes by.

People have accustomed themselves now to rations instead of abundance, and "prospecting" for foliage is on the banned list of most motorists, but when the war is over, when gasoline flows freely from the roadside pump, and October strikes the flame of Autumn, the trek will be on again and seem more lovely than ever for this interval of denial.

The Smash at Rabaul

If the great American blow at Rabaul surprised the Japanese, as General MacArthur insists, they were unique in their astonishment. For many months it has been recognized in most American armchairs that Rabaul must inevitably be a key Allied objective. This raid was presumably made from bases taken for the purpose last June.

The big harbor was rated only second to Truk, 800 miles to the North, as a Japanese stronghold. It has been the base for the land, air and naval forces Nippon has used in its unsuccessful efforts to hold the central Solomons.

Although the actual damage, in terms of airplanes, was less at Rabaul than at Wewak—500 in a series of raids as against 177—Rabaul will loom larger in home-front eyes because its obvious position as a Japanese defense hub has made its name more familiar.

These recent attacks—Marcus, Tarawa and Nauru in the Gilberts, Wake, Rabaul—may indicate the emergence of a new strategy. Previously, such concentrated air assault was a prelude to land attack. Judging from eyewitness accounts of the effectiveness of some of these raids, particularly that at Wake, landings and occupations might have been effected at low cost.

But occupation does not seem to be the immediate aim. Whether the idea is to smash a base with an overwhelming weight of steel and then wait, with submarines and planes, to carry on attrition against replacements; or whether this is a great scheme to clean out nests of resistance and supply preliminary to a by-passing with sea trains to points nearer Japan; or whether an arena is being cleared for a naval challenge to Truk, are all nice questions that doubtless perplex the citizens of Japan rather more than those of the United Nations. The answer, too, when it comes, will, we trust, arouse more pleasant reactions in the Western World than in certain islands of the East.

Labor Can Settle Feuds

At the rate the wheels are turning, John L. Lewis will probably be back in the American Federation of Labor before long.

The public may be surprised at the spectacular turnabout. Mr. Lewis first leads in forming the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations, then takes his mine workers out of the A. F. of L., next withdraws from the C. I. O., and now apparently heads back to his original base in the Federation. But union men are veteran bargainers. Collective bargaining is their business. They may fight employers and each other like wildcats, and, when it is to their mutual advantage, settle amicably the fiercest feuds. This is all to the good, and in this case the labor movement will be better off by the removal of one division.

Mr. Lewis walked out because the A. F. of L. would not adopt industrial unionism—the organization of all the workers in a plant into one union, instead of setting up various unions of the skilled crafts. The success of the C. I. O., based on industrial rather than craft unionism, has shown that Mr. Lewis then was right.

Meantime, the A. F. of L. has reestablished itself, and proved Mr. Lewis and the other C. I. O. leaders wrong who thought the Federation would dwindle out. Instead, it has grown to record strength and renewed its prestige. Many of its unions have tended to broaden on industrial lines.

Now what comes next? If the coal miners rejoin the A. F. of L., the standings of the two major labor groups will be changed. Heretofore they have ranked about equal in the public thought. With 7,000,000 dues paying members, the A. F. of L. will plainly stand first. Will the C. I. O. hold all its units? Will joining of the split in organized labor be brought any nearer?

A new period of labor struggle seems likely to open, replacing the present three-cornered contest between the A. F. of L., C. I .O., and the United Mine Workers. Competition will then be sifted down sharply between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. Some changes in emphasis may come in politics and radicalism. Much may happen in the labor world if Mr. Lewis reunites with the A. F. of L.

A Lot to Erase

Our Readers Say—

Our Friends, the Chinese

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thirty-two years ago, on October 10, Chinese patriots at Wuchang on the Yangtze River fired the shots which led to the expulsion of the Manchu overlords; the march toward freedom and self-government had begun. We, the people of the oldest existing republic, have no reason to be proud of the aid given to this newest one.

When the Japanese . . . ravaged Manchuria and ushered in the era of world banditry, we did nothing. Now, with the world half destroyed, we realize the price of aloofness. We now profess great admiration for the Chinese. We praise their bravery and self-sacrifice. We realize that the resistance of the Chinese to Japan is of importance to us.

But we still permit a few misguided men in Congress to block the repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act, the continued existence of which is an insult to our friends and an invitation to Japanese propagandists. Only by a strong public demand can the resistance of the Congressional obstructionists be overcome. The Christian Science Monitor has made consistent demands for repeal. At this anniversary period, may I suggest that the friends of China redouble their efforts?

Cambridge, Mass. WARREN A. SEAVEY

"Safety on the Rails"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Safety on the Rails," points out quite correctly that some negligence exists in the present-day operation of the railroads. Your reference to the journal box, however, does not agree with information reaching me through railroad sources out here. It is true that the old type journal box contained a quantity of oil-soaked packing that ignited causing smoke and fire when the box became overheated. Smoke from such boxes was a valuable warning of impending danger and has prevented many an accident.

It is my understanding that the journal box, referred to in your editorial, was a new-type wick oiler. In these boxes there is no packing but a wick that bears against the journal and obtains its oil from a reservoir in the bottom of the box. If the oil supply ran low it would quickly burn up the wick, with hardly any smoke. Furthermore, such boxes are tighter fitting than the old style which makes the detection of a "hot box" practically a matter of feeling by hand.

Undoubtedly there was negligence along the line somewhere. But it was not quite so flagrant as your editorial seems to indicate.

Bakersfield, Calif. F. B. WILLIAMS

"Radio Ballyhoo"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The viewpoint of Mr. J. Steele Kennedy of Topsfield, Mass., on radio ballyhoo is most commendable, and to his remarks one might add that people in British possessions do not have to be bothered with such annoyance during radio broadcasts as do people in the United States. British people pay two dollars per year for a "listeners' permit" which goes toward supporting the broadcasting activities, but not one word of advertising is allowed over British radio facilities.

It would be quite sufficient for the name of the people who are paying for broadcasts to be briefly announced at the beginning and at the close of the programs concerned—if the practice of having advertising over the radio must be continued—but to allow advertisers to mouth and mouth about something which, all too frequently, is not worth its weight in sawdust, seems to be a transgression of so-called freedom of speech.

It seems surprising that the national regulating bodies will allow such intrusions upon people in their homes. One must now listen or run the risk of missing something of importance.

St. Petersburg, Fla. W. B. WEST

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Egypt to Tunisia

The Bookshelf

The book every correspondent who covered the African desert has wanted to write, and which some have attempted, has at last been written by Alex Clifford of the London Daily Mail. It is called THE CONQUEST OF NORTH AFRICA (Boston: Little, Brown. $3).

Clifford reached Egypt on the eve of Italy's war declaration. Save for one visit home he was there through all the ups and downs of three eventful years, thrice participating in what he calls "the annual Bengasi handicap."

The record of his experiences is more than just one man's story in this war. It is the history of a whole army—its birth, growth, setbacks, and victories. Clifford reports it all with clarity and precision of the conscientious reporter. The text is well furbished with names, dates and statistics. Each fact is as accurate as careful checking can make it.

* * *

But the book is no mere chronicle of military events. It is rich in analysis, interpretation and reflection. Clifford is a close and thoughtful student of human nature. Mere surface facts are not enough for him, he digs deep into the causes of peoples' behavior—group and individual. He finds, for example, in the contrasting attitude of the British and Italians toward the desert a large measure of explanation for Italian defeats and British success.

Clifford's faculties and powers of observation are carefully tuned to the overtones of the world around him. Even in the midst of a campaign he can suddenly break off to drink the colors of desert suns or gather wildflowers, or listen to Bach on a portable radio set. There are passages when he has truly caught the desert. Take the following description of a familiar battlefield not long after the struggle had rolled past:

". . . it has that air of bright indifference the desert always shows to its conquerors, the blank emptiness of a stage when the scenery has been taken down and the actors have gone home and no echo of the tragedy remains."

* * *

From first to last he keenly interprets the spirit and the genius of the fighting force to which he was accredited, the Eighth Army, and he catalogues its setbacks and successes in their proper relation to the pattern of final victory. For Clifford, as for most of the Eighth Army, the capture of Tripoli was the conclusion. What followed was an epilogue.

Though Clifford is quietly, unostentatiously proud of his British birthright, he is totally free from insularity and his judgments are remarkably objective. He gives America full marks for its part and stresses that though the Eighth Army was British in personnel, "without the Grant and Sherman tanks the victory could not have been won." He says much the same about American air support. He is also fair to the enemy, declaring in fact that "if the whole great drama had a single hero, I think it must be Rommel."

If the book has shortcomings, they arise not from inaccuracy, but from the sheer difficulty of compassing the entire field in a single book. Thus there are gaps in Clifford's account of Alamein, but he goes out of his way to point out that he was back in England at the time and did not return before the Eighth Army was well into Libya.

E. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Industry Doesn't Need Youth

Two official reasons why school youth should return—and stay—in school:

1. Officials of the Bureau of Utilization, War Manpower Commission, say that labor in war industries is being utilized only up to 80 per cent of its capacities.

2. The Fair Employment Practices Committee, set up to assure nondiscrimination in hiring of workers, is swamped with protests and appeals for help from Negroes, Spanish-Americans, Indians and other groups, who say that they cannot get war work because of their race, color, or creed—*Educational Press News.*

The Picture Grows Brighter, But . . .

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Our diplomats are busy these days garnering the results of victories won on the battlefield. The neutrals, Axis satellites, and assorted bystanders, who kept well out of harm's way as long as there was uncertainty about the outcome, are coming forward now to buy seats at the peace table. Some come under pressure, assuming a reluctance for appearances' sake, some with an embarrassing eagerness which looks like a questionable desire to influence the outcome. Some even have to be kept away for various complex reasons.

Portugal made its payment with the Azores. Italy, desperately anxious to escape some of the penalties for past crimes, actually joins the war. Argentina discovers that it is being left embarrassingly out of the Pan-American picture and is apparently about ready to come over. Turkey is actually being discouraged for reasons arising from the shipping situation which reflect no discredit on past Turkish behavior. Sweden made an honorable contribution by banning German troops from its railways as soon as it felt strong enough to dare such a challenge to the Germans. Finland has waited longer than necessary to try for a break from its German alliance. Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary are all making sounds which are apparently supposed to indicate that they would get out of the Axis if they could.

* * *

There is one aspect of the matter which has disturbing implications: It admits new influences to Allied councils which are not always in accord with the hopes which have been engendered during the course of the war for a somewhat newer and better world. Some safeguards have been written into the arrangements already made.

There are ample official safeguards in the documents involved in Italy's shift to our side—such as the guaranty that the Italian people will be free to choose a democratic government of their own preference when the war is over. And some care has been taken in dealings with the various governments-in-exile in London to avoid any firm commitments for their re-establishment unchanged when the war is over. In theory, all of the liberated peoples will be able to choose the type of government they want when the German yoke is lifted.

Yet the fact remains that such freedom of choice is inevitably compromised by the process of recognizing certain individuals or groups as temporary receptacles of authority. It gives them a certain prestige and a certain head start over possible opponents which will help them when the time comes to set up the new governments.

* * *

Most Italian liberals, if they had a free choice today, would apparently repudiate the House of Savoy. But when it returns to Rome in the new role of liberator from the Germans, it will have undoubtedly regained some of its lost prestige. Marshal Badoglio may step aside four months after the war, as he says, and people who know him say that he can be taken at his word. Yet, those men he selects now for his government will be in a good position for political maneuver.

It is difficult to see how this sort of thing could be avoided, given the best will in the world. Yet there it is. Free choice is certainly compromised in Italy, in France, and in Portugal. And there isn't any sign of any movement in Allied quarters to encourage free choice for the people of Spain saddled with a government imposed upon them by the Germans and Mussolini's Fascist legions. General Franco and the Falanga presumably will withdraw from the stage at some moment of their own choosing. But they are to be left free to nominate a successor group which is scarcely likely to consider the real sentiments of the Spanish people. When 26 members of the Spanish Cortes petition General Franco to restore the monarchy, the reason they give is not to accord the people a free choice, but as a "safeguard against the repercussions which might follow the end of the war."

And so it goes, a war picture which grows brighter every day, but along with it a series of political actions which have a continued disturbing tendency to enhance the influence of groups interested in just the opposite of the grant of a free choice of peoples to select governments of their own choosing.

How to Get Rid of Witch Grass!

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Fellow once said he dug a well, went down 237 feet, struck witch-grass roots but no water. I doubt his story in part. I believe in that distance he'd strike water wherever he dug. As to witch-grass roots, I have never gone deep enough to find the other end of them.

Many fine citizens who never knew about witch grass before must have had it identified for them this past season, and I aim this lesson at them. It does no good to hack at it with a hoe or plunge against it with a hand cultivator. But I can cheer these people up immeasurably by stating that it can be overcome, and if a fairly simple process is followed witch grass is anyone's meat.

It used to be said the only way to get rid of witch grass is to move, but that's merely a manner of speaking, because witch grass is a fairly wide traveler himself. He is known variously as couch grass, quack grass, quick grass, quitch grass, twitch grass, and other things not printable in a family journal; so one can chase him all through the dictionary and all over the world and see him every time one looks down.

So moving is no solution, because the most distinguishing characteristic of witch grass is its ubiquity—plus its ability to enlarge same. Its entwining and penetrating roots seem to grow as fast as a man can walk, and it is probably the only grass whose roots are ever confused with those of an elm tree. These roots will grow right through a potato or carrot, they will strangle other grasses and weeds, and they are well-nigh impossible to dislodge. Many Victory Gardeners will feel I have just struck a new high in understatement.

I will explain how I got rid of witch grass simply and completely, and will guarantee the method to all gardeners:

First, I decided to raise some strawberries, and because witch grass must not be tolerated in a strawberry bed I plowed the plot I'd selected deeply. The furrows were so deep I almost stood the tractor on end several times, and when I got through I had deficient subsoil on top. This was manured lightly and winter rye was planted. The next spring, when the rye was about a foot high, we plowed it under lightly, not going deep enough to disturb the original sod, and after a couple of times around with a harrow we sowed buckwheat. About the first of September we plowed under the buckwheat, first waiting until the bees had made good use of the blossoms, and then we put on the disk harrow and chewed the piece up until everyone on the place was tired of driving around. The plot lay fallow all winter.

The next spring we planted potatoes, which did very well. The vines shaded the soil and kept the growth down. Digging the potatoes loosened the ground again, and afterwards we put in a spring-tine tiller and ripped the daylights out of everything down about a foot. The soil was as mellow as talcum powder, and appeared to be ready for strawberries. It will be two more seasons, of course, before we have a decent crop of berries—but I guarantee there will be no witch grass among them.

If gardeners will meticulously follow this simple outline they will not only foil this obnoxious grass, but they will greatly improve their soil.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

On Republican Government

I know indeed that some honest men have feared that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment abandon a government which has so far kept us full and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want enough to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law; would meet invasions of public order, as his own personal concern.—THOMAS JEFFERSON, Inaugural Address, 1801.

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